The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 4759 號九十五百七千四第 日正十月正年酉癸治同 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1873. 三拜禮 號二十月二英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

None.

Departures.

Feb. 11, PAWTUXET, str., for Macao.
Feb. 11, SWIFTSURE, for Manila.
Feb. 11, H.I.C.M. g-b. CHEN-JUI, for Fat-tow-moon.
Feb. 11, YANGTSZE, str., for Ningpo and Shanghai.
Feb. 11, SARPEDON, str., for Singapore and London.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 11TH.

Sarpedon, str., for Singapore and London.
Glenroy, str., for Shanghai.

Passengers.

None.

Reports.

None.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per last Mail's Advice.)

Vess l's Name.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Pegasus	Iloilo	Dec. 18
Charmer	Manila	Dec. 19
Evelyn Wood	Iloilo	Dec. 20
Hector (s)	China Ports	Dec. 20
Gordon Castle (s)	China Ports	Dec. 21
Gem	Iloilo	Dec. 23
Patroclus (s)	China Ports	Dec. 23
Atalanta (s)	China Ports	Dec. 23
Camilla	Manila	Dec. 23
Pepita	Cebu	Dec. 24
Odessa (s)	Hongkong	Dec. 24

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Dates.*
Queen of the Seas	Penarth	May 11
Himalaya	New York	May 18
East	Glasgow	June 8
Sultana (s)	Cardiff	June 25
Amiotia	Glasgow	July 31
Warrior	New York	Aug. 3
Yokohama	New York	Sept. 6
Picard	Cardiff	Sept. 10
Sea Gull (s)	Falmouth	Oct. 20
Flintshire (s)	London	Dec. 14
Dana (s)	London	Dec. 17
Altona (s)	London	Dec. 19
Priam (s)	Liverpool	Dec. 21

Vessels from Ports in China and Japan expected in Europe and America.

(Corrected to Date.)

FROM HONGKONG.

Vessel's Name.	*For.*	*Date of Leaving.*
Sea Serpent	New York	Oct. 9
Annesley	New York	Oct. 30
Princess	Channel (f.o.)	Nov. 1
Corea	London	Nov. 2
Sir Harry Parkes	London	Nov. 8
Landdrost Braun	Channel (f.o.)	Nov. 22
Thetis	Hamburg	Nov. 30
Mikado	Falmouth (f.o)	Dec. 8
Glarus	London	Dec. 11
Sir Wm. Wallace	New York	Jan. 15
Her Majesty	New York	Jan. 19
Rifle	New York	Jan. 19
Irvine	New York	Jan. 20
Gemsbok	New York	Feb. 4

FROM WHAMPOA.

S. G. Glover	New York	Oct. 23
S. D. Carleton	New York	Oct. 29
Witch	New York	Nov. 27
Early Morn	New York	Nov. 28
Taikun	Hamburg	Dec. 5
Lennox Castle	London	Dec. 10
Midnight	New York	Dec. 13
Per Ardua	New York	Dec. 15
Everhard	New York	Dec. 31

FROM MACAO.

Star of China	London	Nov. 1

FROM AMOY.

Anglo Saxon	New York	Oct. 29
Thracian	New York	Dec. 2
J. R. Worcester	New York	Dec. 16

FROM FOOCHOW.

Eme	London	Oct. 4
Endymion	London	Oct. 22
Flying Spur	London	Nov. 14
Catherina	Gibraltar f.o.	Dec. 3
Selim	London	Dec. 5
Elizabeth Nicholson	New York	Dec. 6
Black Prince	New York	Dec. 6
Fontenaye	London	Dec. 7
Silver Eagle	London	Dec. 12
Kate Carnie	Philadelphia	Dec. 18
Whinfell	New York	Jan. 1
Annie Gray	New York	Jan. 7
Minerva	Falmouth (f.o)	Jan. 10
Albert Victor	London	Jan. 14

FROM SHANGHAI.

James S. Stone	New York	Oct. 10
N. B. Palmer	London	Oct. 16
Melbrek	London	Oct. 18
Lalla Rookh	London	Oct. 18
Paragon	London	Oct. 19
Mikado	New York	Oct. 21
Sir Jamesejee Family	London	Oct. 26
Araby Maid	London	Oct. 29
Aracan	London	Oct. 29
E. A. Oliver	New York	Nov. 1
Fanny Breslauer	New York	Nov. 4
Morro Castle	New York	Nov. 7
Mary Whitridge	New York	Nov. 15
Claro Babuyan	New York	Nov. 23
Dilkhoosh	New York	Nov. 24
Centurion	New York	Nov. 26
Glengairn	London	Nov. 29
Hopewell	London	Nov. 29
Fiery Cross	London	Dec. 3
Sarah Nicholson	New York	Dec. 10
Lady Elizabeth	New York	Dec. 20
Borealis	New York	Dec. 28
Elizabeth Graham	New York	Jan. 17
Umba	New York	Jan. 25

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

HOTEL D'EUROPE.
Nos. 2, 4, 6, and 8, Hollywood Road, Hongkong.

FIRST RATE ACCOMMODATION FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.
EXCELLENT TABLE D'HOTE.
WINES & LIQUEURS OF SUPERIOR QUALITIES.

The Cuisine is under the able management of Monsieur EMILE BALLON, lately Cook to the "Grand Hotel de Paris," and formerly in the employ of the Marquis de La Rochefoucault, of the Princess Swiroff of Russia, and at the Bathing Establishments of Monaco and Vichy.

Orders for Breakfasts, Luncheons, Dinners, Ball Suppers, Picnics, and for every description of Pastry and Cakes, executed with care and at moderate rates.

E. ESTARICO & Co.,
Proprietors.
3m 2074 Hongkong, 25th November, 1872.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, and until further notice, a Discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon current local rates of Premia, will be returned on Insurances against fire, effected with this Office.

NORTON, LYALL, & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1174 25th June, 1872.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND.....1,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—T. PYKE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—S. D. SASSOON, Esq.
E. R. Belilios, Esq. | H. Molchers, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | G. F. Weller, Esq.
A. Joust, Esq.
H. R. Lorrain, Esq.

Managers:—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 10621 Hongkong, 27th November, 1872.

AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that in accordance with instructions received from the Board of Directors, the HONGKONG BRANCH will be closed on 31st December, 1872, after which date Messrs. GILMAN & Co. will act as Agents for the Bank at this Port.

H. HUGHES,
Manager, Hongkong Branch.
2, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 13th December, 1872. [3m 2178

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 1st and 15th instants, altering Clauses Nos. 130, 131, 132, and 133 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st November, 1871), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—
Two-thirds (2/3rds) to *all contributors*, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.
One-third (1/3rd) to Shareholders generally, according to the number of shares held by each.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 314 Hongkong, 16th February, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships also, Ships Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and, Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.
The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST. A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—
MARINE DEPARTMENT.
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.
FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.
A discount of 20 % allowed.
LIFE DEPARTMENT.
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—
Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents. } ¼ per cent.
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents } ⅜ per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents. } 1 per cent.
Other Risks by Special arrangement.
The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—
Not exceeding 10 days ⅛ per cent.
Not exceeding 1 month ¼ " "
Above 1 month, and not exceeding 3 } ⅜ " "
Above 3 months, and not exceeding 6 } ½ " "
Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 "

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
Agents.
tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, LONDON.

THE OOSTERLING SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE SAMARANG SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAMARANG.

THE Attention of Shippers is called to the low rates of Premiums charged by the undersigned Agents of above named Companies, for all steamer risks, subject to a brokerage of 15 per cent.
The "Oosterling," as well as the "Globe," after paying the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, distribute 25 per cent. of the surplus of the profits pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premium. Particulars can be obtained at the Office of

SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 40 Hongkong, 16th October, 1872.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With immediate possession,
A THREE-STOREY Comfortable HOUSE in Hollywood Road in thorough good order, having eight rooms and a fine view of the harbour. Rent moderate. Apply at No. 12, Hollywood Road.
251 Hongkong, 11th February, 1873.

TO LET.
FURNISHED APARTMENTS, Queen's Road East. Address "Y. Z.," *Daily Press* Office.
tf 226 Hongkong, 7th February, 1873.

TO LET.
A FURNISHED ROOM, or two if required, with BATH ROOM, in a central and healthy locality. Address "W. P.," care of office of this paper.
tf 2137 Hongkong, 5th December, 1872.

TO LET.
TWO GRANITE GODOWNS, fronting on the Praya at Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1788 Hongkong, 8th October, 1872.

TO LET,
From 1st proximo,
THAT desirable HOUSE marked B, Hollywood Road, facing HOTEL D'EUROPE, at present occupied by S. D. GUBBOY, Esq.
Apply to
A. A. DE MELLO & Co., *Macao,*
OR
ROZARIO & Co., *Hongkong.*
1m 209 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

TO LET.
THAT Desirable RESIDENCE known as "PERSEPOLIS" situated in Bonham Road, containing 12 Rooms, (besides Basement Story), Bath Rooms, &c., Water and Gas throughout, also large Garden, Croquet Ground, Stabling, &c. Possession on 15th March.
Apply to
BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
House Agents.
tf 22 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

TO LET.
WITH possession on the 1st January next, or prior to that date if required, that Commodious TWO-STORIED HOUSE situated in Caine Road, and known as "Forest Lodge," with Out-offices, Stabling, Coach-house, Aviaries, Garden, and also a Croquet Lawn attached. Has Gas and Water laid throughout.
For further particulars, apply to
E. D. SASSOON & Co.
tf 1842 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1872.

TO LET.
(With immediate possession).
THAT highly desirable and commodious Family residence, "FAIRLEA," situated in Bonham Road West, and formerly in the occupation of ROBERT MCMURDO, Esq. There are 12 Rooms, 3 Stalled-stable, Coach-house, Harness Room, large Kitchen Garden, and Pleasure Grounds, Gas and Water laid throughout. Apply to
ED. SHARP & TOLLER,
Solicitors.
tf 172 Hongkong, 25th January, 1872.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND at the rate of 16 per cent. per annum, or $6 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after SATURDAY next, the 18th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the office of the Company for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 112 Hongkong, 16th January, 1873.

HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of $3 (Three Dollars) per cent. to 31st December, 1872, declared at the Half-yearly Meeting of the HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY, LIMITED, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on and after MONDAY next, the 27th instant. Shareholders may obtain Dividend Warrants for the same on application to the undersigned.
By Order of the Board,
ED. BAKER,
Secretary.
tf 155 Hongkong, 24th January, 1873.

CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE DIVIDEND of Dollars Two Hundred and Fifty ($250) per share, declared at the Seventh Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable on or after the 20th instant.
Dividend Warrants can be had at the Office of the Company, No. 48, Queen's Road, on application.
By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents.
1m 128 Hongkong, 18th January, 1873.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1872.

CONTRIBUTORS of business to the above mentioned Company are hereby requested to hand to the Undersigned before the First day of March next, papers shewing their contributions for the year ending 31st December, 1872, in order that their share of the divisible profits may be ascertained. Should such Contributors fail to render the returns specified, their accounts will be made up in conformity with the books of the Company.
OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.
tf 24 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

THIS Company, with its Head Office at Hongkong, and Agencies at the various Treaty Ports in China and Japan, is prepared to issue Policies of Insurance, at the current rates of Premium at the respective places.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 557 Hongkong, 1st April, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—
Not exceeding 10 days, ⅛ of the annual rate.
Not exceeding 1 month, ¼ do. do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months... ⅜ do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months... ½ do. do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are now prepared to grant, on behalf of the above Company, Policies against Fire on First-class Buildings, to an extent of $10,000.
A discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
1y 15 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 13th day of February, 1873, at noon,
At his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—
Cases VERMOUTH.
Cases GIN.
Cases WHISKY.
Gunda CHEESE.
BUTTER, in Tins.
HAMS.
An Invoice of
Assorted SCISSORS, Butchers' KNIVES, Kitchen KNIVES, &c.
An Assortment of LEATHER GOODS, comprising PURSES, Memo. BOOKS, &c.
Also,
(For account of the concerned),—
MF, $13/14, 2 Cases STATIONERY.
More or less Damaged by Sea Water.
Ex "F. H. Drew."
And Sundry other GOODS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
253 Hongkong, 12th February, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at No. 45, Wyndham Street, on
FRIDAY,
the 14th day of February, 1873, at noon,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising Drawing Room, Bedrooms, and Dining Room SUITES, TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, Pier GLASSES, ENGRAVINGS, CHANDELIERS, LAMPS, CARPETS, RUGS, CROCKERY WARE, GLASS WARE, and PLATED WARE, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
248 Hongkong, 11th February, 1873.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in their Sales Room, Queen's Road, on
FRIDAY,
the 14th February, 1873, at noon,—
PICKLES, Candied PEEL, JAMS, ARROWROOT; TOMATOES, CHEESE, SAUSAGES, CORKSCREWS, Table and Pocket KNIVES, Bead NECKLACES, Walnut Work BOXES, Tea CADDIES, Coloured BRAID, Cotton SOCKS, Dog CHAINS and COLLARS, Cotton STOCKINGS, &c.
Also,
20 Cwts. Hubbuck's White ZINC.
100 Dozen Imitation SILK HANDKERCHIEFS.
CIGARETTES.
5 Cases French BUTTER.
10 " Australian BUTTER, in Bottles and Tins.
45 Sharp's RIFLES and CARTRIDGES.
3 CANNONS.
10 Cases Stearine CANDLES.
2 " York HAMS.
10 " KEROSINE.
5 Winchester Repeating RIFLES, with CARTRIDGES.
TERMS OF SALE—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
254 Hongkong, 12th February, 1873.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 15th February, 1873, at noon,
On board,—
The British Barque "*OCEAN,*" of 552 Tons Register, as she now lays in this harbour. The vessel is Copper fastened and sheathed with Yellow Metal.
For further particulars, apply at the Auctioneers, where the Inventory may be seen.
TERMS OF SALE.—One-third of the purchase money to be paid after fall of the Hammer, the remainder after transfer being made.
The vessel to be at purchaser's risk immediately after fall of the hammer.
221 Hongkong, 6th February, 1873.

FURNITURE AUCTION.

ENGLISH AND CHINA-MADE FURNITURE.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, at the residence of S. D. GUBBAY, Esq., Hollywood Road, (opposite the American Consulate,) on
TUESDAY,
the 25th February, 1873, at noon,—
The whole of his HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of Carved CHAIRS and COUCHES, Marble-top TABLES, PIANO, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, CARPET, GASALIERS, BEDSTEADS, CHESTS of DRAWERS, Mahogany WARDROBE with Mirror Doors, Marble-top WASHSTANDS, SIDEBOARDS, CROCKERY, GLASS, and ELECTRO PLATED WARE.
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
Sundry OFFICE FURNITURE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
249 Hongkong, 11th February, 1873.

THOMPSON & HIND
INVITE INSPECTION OF
SPECIALITIES in LADIES' and CHILDREN'S GOODS.
New Trimmed HATS, New BONNETS.
FLOWERS, FEATHERS, New Watered and Shaded RIBBONS.
Imperial and Polish Walking BOOTS, White Satin BOOTS and SHOES.
Linen COLLARS and CUFFS, TIES, BOWS and COLLARETTES.
FRIZETTS, CRINOLINES, CORSETS, and DRESS IMPROVERS.
Evening Dress SILKS and Made-up Evening COSTUMES.
DRESSES made-up in prevailing styles.
33, *QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.*
30 Hongkong, 3rd January, 1873.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.
Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents. } ¼ per cent. per annum.
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents. } ⅜ "
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents. } ½ "
On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 1168 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
Successor to RODMOND GIBBONS & Co.,
Sole Agents for:
Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition, Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder, Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Eagle Safety Fuse. [1y 634 April 6

Notices of Firms.

MR. WILLIAM ALEXANDER STURROCK is authorized to sign our firm from this date.
ELLES & Co.
1m 149 Amoy, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

WE have this day established ourselves at Yokohama and at Hamburg as GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS, under the style and Firm of SIMON, EVERS & Co.
JULIUS SIMON,
AUG. EVERS,
M. BURCHARD.
1m 150 Yokohama, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

MR. H. W. HARDY's interest and responsibility in our Firm ceased on the 10th October last, and Mr. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL has been admitted a Partner from that date.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
1m 89 Shanghai, 8th January, 1873.

MR. CARDROSS GRANT has been admitted a Partner in our firm.
BRADLEY & Co.
tf 1 Swatow, 1st January, 1873.

MR. F. LANCKEN and Mr. C. W. SIEGFRIED have this day been admitted partners in our firm in Hongkong and China.
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
6m 2 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

I HAVE this day admitted Mr. J. ALABOR a partner in my firm, which will henceforth be conducted under the style of MEYER, ALABOR & Co.
ADOLPH E. MEYER.
3m 5 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. ADOLF EIMBCKE in our firms at Canton and Hongkong, ceased on the 31st December, 1872.
From this day Mr. OTTO BENECKE becomes a partner in both houses.
CARLOWITZ & Co.
3m 9 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

MR. HERMANN STOLTERFOHT has been authorized to sign our firm.
HESSE & Co.
tf 11 Hongkong, 1st January, 1873.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. C. H. HEERMANN in our firm ceases from this date.
CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.
tf 12 Hongkong, 31st December, 1872.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. H. H. WARDEN and Mr. DAVID KING, Jr., in our firm ceased in the 31st December last.
Mr. E. W. STEVENS is admitted a partner from this date.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 14 China, 1st January, 1873.

NOTICE.

THE interest of Mr. H. L. NORONHA, in the Printing Establishment of the Undersigned, ceased on the 30th of September last.
Mr. D. NORONHA, Senior, has re-assumed the managing business of the office.
NORONHA & SONS.
3m 2249 Hongkong, 24th December, 1872.

NOTICE.

ANY claims against LEOPOLD FRICKEL, late of the firm L. FRICKEL & Co., to be sent in for settlement on or before the 22nd February, otherwise the same will not be recognised.
LEOPOLD FRICKEL.
15d 228 Hongkong, 8th February, 1873.

PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.

MR. W. MORRIS begs to notify to the Inhabitants of Hongkong that he has taken Premises in Wyndham Street, next door to Mr. W. P. FLOYD'S Photographic Rooms, where he can repair Harmoniums, Pianos, &c., at moderate charges, and hopes by strict attention to merit a fair share of their patronage.
Pianos tuned by the year at $5 per month.
Lessons given in Music, two lessons per week, at $5 per month.
1m 190 Hongkong, 31st January, 1873.

SPANISH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

THE Office has been REMOVED to No. 7, Gage Street. Office hours:—11 A.M. to 3 P.M.; Saturdays, 11 A.M. to 1 P.M.
By authorization of the Consul for Spain,
JOSE DE NAVARRO,
Vice-Consul.
1m 178 Hongkong, 28th January, 1873.

THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE, 1864.

In the matter of FERDINAND KÖNIG, *of Victoria in the Colony of Hongkong, Ship-broker.*
IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by Deed of Assignment dated the Third Day of February, 1873, pursuant to the Bankruptcy Ordinance 1864, made between the abovenamed FERDINAND KÖNIG, of the first part, FRITZ GROBIEN, and ADOLF ANDRE, both of Victoria aforesaid, Merchants, Trustees for the purposes therein mentioned, of the second part, and all the Creditors of the said FERDINAND KÖNIG of the third part, the said FERDINAND KÖNIG granted and assigned to the said Trustees all his Estate and Effects, real and personal, belonging to him the said FERDINAND KÖNIG, or over which he had any disposing power which he was entitled to exercise for his own benefit, upon trust to be by them applied and administered for the benefit of the Creditors of the Debtor in like manner as if he the Debtor were adjudicated a Bankrupt; which said Deed of Assignment has been duly registered in the Supreme Court of Hongkong, pursuant to the provisions of the said Ordinance.
NOTICE is, therefore, given to all Persons, Firms, and Public Companies, being Debtors to the said FERDINAND KÖNIG, to pay unto the said Trustees the amounts of their respective debts.
NOTICE is hereby also given to all persons claiming to be Creditors of the said FERDINAND KÖNIG, to send in to the said Trustees or to the Undersigned, the particulars of their several demands within the periods following, that is to say, the Creditors residing in Hongkong, on or before the fifteenth day of March next, and all the other Creditors on or before the fifteenth day of April next.
J. J. FRANCIS,
Solicitor for the said Trustees,
2, Club Chambers,
D'Aguilar Street.
7d 238 Hongkong, 8th February, 1873.

BROWN, JONES & CO., UNDERTAKERS, &c.,
OFFICE—No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Memorial Stones and Monuments erected.
tf 137 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

P. & O. S. N. CO.

NOTICE.

THE Steamers from Calcutta, connecting at Galle with the mails, leaving Hongkong on 20th February, 6th March, and 3rd April, will proceed to SOUTHAMPTON via the SUEZ CANAL.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
tf 43 Hongkong, 6th January, 1873.

NOTIFICATION.

A COPY of the JURY LIST for 1873 is posted at the Supreme Court House for inspection.
Notice of any Inaccuracies, Omissions, Objections, &c., must be given in writing to the Registrar on or before *Monday, the Seventeenth day of February instant*, in accordance with the Provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.
W. H. ALEXANDER,
Registrar.
Court House, 1st February, 1873. [20

Intimations.

NOTICE.

THE PROPOSED EXHIBITION OF FLOWERS, &c., will be held in the PUBLIC GARDENS TO-MORROW and FRIDAY, the 13th and 14th days of February next.
All Potted Plants must be sent to Mr. FORD at the Public Gardens on the 12th of February.
Cut Flowers and Vegetables must be sent in not later than 10 A.M. on the 13th February, and cannot be received after that hour.
The Exhibition will be opened on both days at 3 P.M., and closed at 6 P.M.
Prices of admission on the first day, $1; on the second day, 20 cents.
Admission Tickets for the first day may be obtained from Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., or at the entrances to the Gardens.
On the second day, payment must be made at the doors.
71 Hongkong, 10th January, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Ordinary Yearly MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS in this CORPORATION will be held at the CITY HALL, Hongkong, TO-MORROW, the 13th day of February, at Three o'clock P.M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Court of Directors, together with a statement of Account to 31st December, 1872.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
13d 197 Hongkong, 31st January, 1873.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the REGISTER of SHARES of the CORPORATION will be CLOSED from the 4th to the 13th day of February next (both days included), during which period no transfer of Shares can be registered.
By order of the Board of Directors,
JAMES GREIG,
Chief Manager.
13d 198 Shanghai, 31st January, 1873.

VICTORIA RECREATION CLUB.

A GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to this Club will be held in the GYMNASIUM on FRIDAY NEXT, the 14th instant, at 6 P.M. for purposes which will be found posted on the notice board of the Club.
By order,
J. S. KNOWLES,
Hon. Secretary.
233 Hongkong, 8th February, 1873.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fourth Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 48, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of MONDAY, the 24th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts for the year 1872 and the Report of the Directors, and for the election of Directors and Auditors.
The Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 24th February, both days inclusive.
By order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
20d 212 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Third Ordinary MEETING of Shareholders in the Company, will be held at the Company's Office, Queen's Road, Victoria, Hongkong, at 3 P.M. on THURSDAY, the 27th instant, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and Report of the Board of Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1872.
The Transfer Books will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 28th instant, both days inclusive.
By order of the Board.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
23d 199 Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Fourth Ordinary Annual MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 39, Queen's Road, on SATURDAY, the 1st March, at three o'clock in the afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1872, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
12d 208 Hongkong, 4th February, 1873.

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th instant to the 1st March next, both days included.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
219 Hongkong, 6th February, 1873.

HONGKONG AND WHAMPOA DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE Transfer Books of the above Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to 24th February, both days inclusive.
By order,
ROBERT DUNCAN,
Acting Secretary.
20d 211 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

A. MILLAR & CO.,
HOUSE, SHIP, AND STEAMBOAT PLUMBERS.
COPPERSMITHS & BRASSFOUNDERS.
No. 1, Queen's Road East and Nullah Lane,
Opposite H.M. Naval Dock Yard.
tf 387 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Residents of this Colony, that he is ready to give LESSONS in ENGLISH and FRENCH, and solicits their kind patronage. Terms moderate.
Apply to J. M. HANLON, *No. 12, Aberdeen Street, Hongkong.*
6m 210 Hongkong, 5th February, 1873.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine risks at current rates.
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 471 Hongkong, 6th March, 1868.

Intimations.

THEATRE ROYAL,
CITY HALL—HONGKONG.

THE AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG
WILL GIVE THEIR
FIFTH PERFORMANCE OF THE SEASON
ON
TO-MORROW (THURSDAY) EVENING,
13th February, 1873,
When will be presented the Burlesque of
"KENILWORTH,"
OR
YE QUEEN, YE EARLE, AND YE MAIDEN.

Doors open at 8.30; Performance to commence at 9 o'clock.
Tickets to be had at Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.'s on and after MONDAY

"THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY"

FOR 1873.

NOW READY.

THIS Work, now in the ELEVENTH year of its existence, is ready for delivery.

It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1873" has been further augmented by a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

In addition to a Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE AT THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(*Designed expressly for this Work*);

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN, and of the

THE COAST OF CHINA;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

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Manila	Messrs.	J. DE LOYZAGA & Co.
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Singapore		*Straits Times* Office.
Calcutta		*Englishman* Office.
London	Mr.	F. ALGAR, Clement's Lane.
"		GEO. STREET, 30, Cornhill.
"	Messrs.	TRÜBNER & Co.
"	"	BATES, HENDY & Co.
San Francisco	Mr.	L. P. FISHER, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
New York	Messrs.	S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. 37, Park Row.

NOTICE.

THE "DAILY PRESS" will in future be issued at 6.30 A.M. The arrangement has been made to meet the views of numerous Subscribers, and it may be desirable to state that the step would have been adopted earlier, but that it was considered advisable to publish at such an hour as would give time for reporting the latest arrivals and departures. This end, will, however, be met by the issue of an extra slip at 1 p.m., with the arrivals in the course of the morning.

Advertisements can be received up to 10 P.M and those sent in the morning can, *when desired*, be inserted for the first time in the Shipping Extra.

Hongkong, 24th January, 1873.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 12TH, 1873.

THE despatch from the EARL OF KIMBERLEY with reference to the coolie traffic, read at the meeting of the Legislative Council yesterday, is one of very grave importance, both as indicating the view which the Home Government take of the coolie traffic, and also in its more direct bearing upon this Colony. It is clear that the Home Government is actuated by a very strong view on the subject and that they are determined that we shall be in no way implicated in it. In this we think they will meet with the concurrence of all who are acquainted with the subject. There are such grave abuses attached to the method in which the coolies are shipped off from Macao, and the way in which they are treated on arrival at their destination, that we cannot but congratulate ourselves on every measure which tends to clear us from the possibility of being in any way mixed up with the traffic So far, in a general way, all will agree with the measure, and we shall probably act wisely in not enlarging its discussion beyond its obvious and direct bearing. At the same time, if it indicates that the British Government is prepared to make a crusade against the coolie traffic as utterly to be suppressed, we would again urge the desirability of ascertaining whether there are no means of putting down the abuses without destroying what in many respects is a useful and valuable trade, not only to the countries to which the Chinese emigrate, but also to China herself, as a means of relieving her of her teeming and surplus population. The subject is too large to discuss within our present limits, but it must be obvious to all that the point is one which at least is worthy of very careful consideration, before any such steps as a general crusade against the coolie trade be inaugurated, which, to judge from the despatch, there may be room to imagine is under contemplation.

With respect, however, to the particular abuses attaching to the Macao trade, there can be no question, and any measure which, whatever may be the merits of the general question, abstracts is entirely from connection with it, will be welcome in this Colony. Such a measure is, however, one which it is somewhat difficult to frame, and will certainly require great care and full consideration. No doubt its provisions will be fully discussed both by the members of Council and the public, before it is passed, and it is important that this should be the case, as a measure of this kind must of necessity contain some elements which are of a novel, and possibly dangerous, character, and with regard to whose bearing, therefore, it will be necessary to be quite clear, in order to avoid the possibility of precedents which might lead to inconvenience or harm, and go counter to recognised principles. Unlike most measures, the chief importance of this one is rather in its indirect than its direct bearing. The trade in Hongkong which it will affect is of a very small description compared with the general trade of the place, and there will certainly be little or no sympathy with those who happen to be immediately concerned. If we are right in preventing vessels taking coolies from this port in the same way as from Macao, the logical conclusion is irresistible that we are not justified in assisting in fitting out vessels to be so employed by a neighbouring Colony a few miles away. That this should be done will doubtless be the wish of almost everybody in the Colony, but the difficulty is to effect this object without going further than is justified in view of the freedom which should be accorded to trade. We are placed in the position of preventing repairs being made to vessels, on account of something that it is concluded they will do in the future; and the action of the proposed law will be so far counter to the general spirit of English Law, which abstains as much as possible from canvassing intentions, and as a rule will only punish actual offences. It will be necessary carefully to avoid framing the bill in a way which will contravene this principle, as it is obvious there is hardly a limit to the extent to which an opposite principle can be applied, and there can be no question that such would be likely to work detrimentally to the interests of the public. It may be hoped, however, that it will not ultimately prove impossible to avoid this difficulty, as the class of vessels used and the nature of the fittings, are very easily known, and it will be quite possible to carry out an Ordinance of the kind without running any risk that repairs of a different character will be interfered with; and so long as this end is secured, there can be no doubt the measure will be approved of by the Community.

Before leaving the consideration of the proceedings at the Council, a few words are called for with reference to the remarks made by the Hon. Mr. WHITTALL. Despite His EXCELLENCY's view to the contrary, we cannot help thinking that the despatch from EARL KIMBERLEY has enough in it to call for some kind of explanation to the effect that the coolie traffic is not supported either directly or indirectly by the merchants of the Colony, and that those who benefit by the occasional fitting up or repairing a coolie ship, form a very small proportion of the residents. This was a fair matter for explanation, and so long as Mr. WHITTALL confined his remarks to this point, the GOVERNOR did not interpose, but there can be no doubt that after having stated that discussion was to be deferred, he was justified in doing so when the remarks which were being made seemed likely to drift into a consideration, not of the despatch, but of the whole question.

We are requested to state that flowers in pots can be received for the Flower Show up to 3 p.m. to-day.

The *Canton Shipping News* says:—A very singular story is told by natives of the escape of a Mandarin, his maternal sister and female servant, belonging to Shanghai, who were returning to their homes by the unfortunate *Sedan* at the time of her loss. It is said that when she broke up, these persons clung to a portion of the wood work near the rudder, and after floating about in the sea for three days and nights, were picked up by a fisherman, who fed and clothed them, and eventually took them to a place in Fookien, where there was a small military Mandarin: he sent them on to Shanghai, after providing them with clothes and food, and thirty taels in silver.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

February 11th, 1873.

The Council met at 2.30 p.m.

Present:

H.E. the GOVERNOR.
Hon. Chief Justice SMALE.
Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE (Attorney-General.)
Hon. C. MAY.
Hon. H. J. BALL.
Hon. P. RYRIE.
Hon. J. WHITTALL.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read,

The GOVERNOR rose and said:—Since the last meeting of the Council I have received a very important despatch from the Earl of Kimberley, in relation to the abuses which constantly arise out of the system of Chinese Emigration, carried on in the neighbouring Colony of Macao, and which have been so long the subject of complaint and remonstrance on the part of the British Government. The Despatch is in these terms:—

DOWNING STREET,

20th November, 1872.

SIR,—It has at different times been represented to me that foreign vessels engaged in the shipment of coolies from Macao are equipped in the port of Honkong, or furnished with supplies or stores from that Colony, and my attention has recently been directed to the following paragraph extracted from a Hongkong newspaper: "The Spanish steamer *Bueno Ventura*, a sister to and belonging to the same owner as the steamship *Yurrac Bat*, which vessel fitted up here and left a few days back for Macao, for a cargo of coolies, has arrived here to fit up for the same purpose."

2.—You are probably aware that during the late Session of the Parliament, an Act (three copies of which I enclose) was passed for the purpose of repressing the abuses connected with the movement of natives from their Islands in the Pacific Ocean, to labour on plantations.

3.—Although great cruelties have been perpetrated in connexion with this traffic in South Sea Islanders, they can hardly have been greater than those which have led to the disgraceful and horrible occurrences from time to time reported as having taken place on board ships conveying Chinese coolies from Macao.

4.—Her Majesty's Government, which has been under the necessity of making repeated remonstrances to the Portuguese Government on the subject of the Macao Coolie Trade, cannot permit that there shall be even the shadow of justification for any such imputation as that British subjects in Hongkong partake in and profit by a traffic which the Queen's Government deplores and protests against; and I see no reason why British subjects resident in Hongkong should not, as well as those in Australasia, be subjected to the punishment prescribed in section 2 of the "Kidnapping Act, 1872," for the offences specified in that section, if committed within the territorial jurisdiction of the Colony.

5.—I request you to give your particular attention to the "Kidnapping Act, 1872," and to consider whether some of its provisions might not, with the necessary alterations, be made applicable to Hongkong. If you are of opinion that they might be, I request you to transmit to me, as soon as possible, the draft of an Ordinance for that purpose.

As Chief-Justice Smale has given much attention to this question, I request you to give him a copy of this despatch and of the Act enclosed in it, and to intimate to him that I shall be glad to receive from him, through you, any observations or suggestions which he may wish to offer, either in conjunction or after consultation with the Attorney-General and yourself, or separately.

You will also lay this despatch before the Legislative Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) KIMBERLEY.

Governor
Sir A. E. KENNEDY, K.C.M.G., C.B.

In compliance with the Earl of Kimberley's instructions, I have conferred with the Chief-Justice and with the Attorney-General, and have carefully considered, in conjunction with these officers, the kind of legislation which is best calculated to carry out effectively the wishes of Her Majesty's Government. I am also at the present time in communication with the Secretary of State on the subject, and I hope to be able very shortly to submit to the Council the draft of an Ordinance, intended to prohibit and prevent, to the fullest extent that the powers of this Legislature will allow, all residents of this Colony, of whatever nationality they may be, from taking any part in what is commonly known as the "Macao Coolie Trade," and from participating, directly or indirectly, in its profits, either by chartering or equipping and furnishing vessels for the purpose of Macao emigration, or in any other manner. I have every reason to believe that, in introducing such a measure, I shall have the hearty support and co operation of every member of the Council, as well as the approval of the community of the Colony. I do not now invite any expression of opinion on what is proposed, but when the draft Ordinance is laid on the table, the subject can be fully discussed.

Hon. J. WHITTALL.—Your Excellency, will you allow me to make a few remarks? There is an insinuation in the despatch of the Earl of Kimberley that direct interest is taken in the traffic in this place. No one more than myself abhors the traffic, or more earnestly wishes to see it suppressed, and I think all will be willing to join with that object; and so far back as 1867 I joined with the Chief Justice to pass the Emigration Act—

His EXCELLENCY.—I do not wish to interrupt the hon. Member, but I think that any statement must lead to discussion, and this would be very inconvenient in every sense. I wish the measure discussed fully, but not until the proper time.

Hon. J. WHITTALL.—I only wish to disabuse the Earl of Kimberley of the impression that the merchants in Hongkong are interested in the trade.

His EXCELLENCY assured the hon. Member that he had already taken care to disabuse him of any such impression, which, however, he thought was hardly conveyed by the despatch.

The GOVERNOR then brought forward the Sheriff's Ordinance, for second reading. He observed that the Bill did not contain the amount of salary, but it would be put before the Council for vote, and would then be open for discussion. The Bill was then read for the second time, and numbered No. 1 of 1873.

The GOVERNOR then brought forward the Bill for abolition of minimum punishments in summary convictions before the Magistrates, which was read for the second time, and being passed without comment, was numbered No. 2 of 1873.

His EXCELLENCY stated there was no further business, and adjourned the Council *sine die*.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION COURT.

BEFORE THE HON. H. J. BALL.

A. M. KHAMBESSA *v.* E. CASSUMBHOY.—$100.00.—Defendant did not appear. Judgment for the plaintiff.

YEUNG ASHAT *v.* S. EMAMOODEEN.—$2.40.—Defendant paid into Court $2.30, which plaintiff accepted.

LEONG ASING *v.* LAI AYAT.—$6.60—This was a claim for house-rent. Plaintiff stated that he was the tenant, and had sublet the premises to the defendant from the 16th January to the 6th February. Defendant alleged that he was the tenant, and did not hold under the plaintiff. Defendant produced a witness, the rent-collector for the estate of the late Mr. Margesson, who stated that the plaintiff was tenant of the premises for four months prior to the 7th February. His time expired by virtue of notice on the 28th January, but he remained in the house till the 6th instant. The witness had let the premises to the defendant from the expiration of plaintiff's tenure.

His Honor said that under all the circumstances he believed the plaintiff, and not the defendant, and gave judgment accordingly.

Upon this the defendant remonstrated in a somewhat loud voice.

His Honor:—Tell that man if he makes—

Defendant continued his vociferations.

His Honor:—Tell that man if he makes—

Bailiff! Take that man into custody, and take him to gaol.

The bailiff removed the defendant from the Court, but apparently did not hear the latter part of the Judge's order, fortunately, as His Honor subsequently explained that he did not mean the man to be taken to gaol.

THOMAS HIBBOCKS *v.* G. F. GRAHAM.—$88.50.—Plaintiff claimed wages for 59 days' service as watchman, &c., on the wreck of the barque *Maria*, at $1.50 per diem. The *Maria*, he stated, was wrecked off the White Rock, about 18 miles hence. He received information from Mr. Stewart, of the Canton steamer wharf, that a watchman was required on board, and that the pay would be $1.50. He consequently went to the wreck, where he found Captain Graham in a steam-launch. Plaintiff asked, "Who is Captain Graham?" Defendant replied, "I am Captain Graham." Plaintiff then said that Stewart had sent him off to see him. Defendant said, "That's all right; jump on board." Plaintiff stayed by the wreck, and carried cargo, got receipts for it from the defendant, &c., and remained there 59 days. Stewart had told him the rate of wages, but nothing was said about it between plaintiff and defendant. Defendant was often at the wreck while plaintiff was serving there.

H. Stewart, called by the plaintiff, stated he was a stevedore, rigger, and diver, carrying on his business in Scott Lane. In September last, defendant, after purchasing the wreck of the *Maria*, asked witness to get him a good European watchman to go to the wreck, and enquired how much it would cost. Witness said it would be about $1.50 a day. Defendant then told him to employ one and get him to go off in the *Early Bird*. Witness engaged the plaintiff accordingly. He was sent off with a chit from witness to the defendant. (This chit was never delivered.) Witness was engaged at the raising of the wreck, and was constantly there. Plaintiff was always there.

Cross-examined.—Defendant told me to get a watchman before the agreement with me for the raising of the wreck was made.

Defendant then stated that he agreed with Stewart to raise the wreck, discharge the cargo, put her into dock at Whampoa, and that day to put a European watchman on board, for $2,000. He said he would take the watchman with him in the steam launch. Stewart's statement that defendant asked him to get him a good European watchman, and enquired how much it would cost, is false. Plaintiff's statement that he asked "Who is Captain Graham?" and that defendant answered, "I am Captain Graham; That's all right, jump on board," is correct. Nothing ever passed as to the rate of wages or the time of the engagement. Defendant knew nothing more of plaintiff than that he was there.

Mr. J. Emanuel, of Messrs. Spratt and Co., stated that he was present at the agreement between defendant and Stewart. The agreement was that Stewart was to raise the vessel, do all the work, and find a European watchman, for $2,000. He was to send the watchman out the same afternoon. Spratt & Co.'s account with Stewart regarding the raising of the wreck is not yet settled.

His Honor said that under all the circumstances he should give judgment for the defendant.

YIP-KIN-CHUN *v.* WONG-WOON-SING AND OTHERS.—$210.06½.—In this case judgment was given some weeks ago for the plaintiff, the defendants having pleaded payment of $70, and having failed to prove it to the satisfaction of the Court. On the next Court day, Mr. H. C. Caldwell applied, on behalf of the defendants, for a re-hearing, stating that there was evidence forthcoming which would probably induce His Honor to come to a different conclusion. The rehearing was granted, but postponed, as one of Mr. Caldwell's witnesses was to be sent for from Macao. In the meantime the amount admitted to be due was ordered to be paid over to the plaintiff, only the $70 in dispute remaining in Court.

Mr. Thomas, who had acted for the plaintiff, stated that he had advised his client to accept the compromise suggested by His Honor, namely, to divide the disputed sum, but that his client had refused to do so. He, therefore, retired from the case.

Mr. Caldwell then proceeded to call the evidence in support of the plea of payment.

Mr. D. R. Caldwell's rent-collector was the only witness produced. He stated that he had an office in Mr. Caldwell's house, where the parties were all present on a certain day, a man named Akow accompanying the plaintiff, Wong-woon-sing paid some notes and some silver over to Akow, saying, "Here is fifty taels." Akow weighed the silver and counted the notes, and the plaintiff wrote and signed the receipt (which had been put in at the hearing.) A stamp was supplied by the witness. The plaintiff left the room with Akow.

The plaintiff denied all knowledge of the transaction, and pointed out that any payment would have been endorsed on the promissory note, and not acknowledged by a separate receipt. Moreover, he urged, that the name in the promissory note was written with a different character from that in the receipt, though the sounds of the two characters were alike.

His Honor said he should allow the defendant the amount claimed as paid. The original judgment would therefore be diminished by $70. It was a question of perjury on the one side, or forgery on the other.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BEFORE THE HON. C. MAY.

DETENTION OF MAILS.

The Postmaster General summoned the Captain of the British steamer *Statesman*, for unlawfully detaining the mails from Calcutta, Penang, and Singapore.

Complainant said that he had received a written complaint from the firm of Messrs. Sassoon and Sons, and had had several inquiries from other quarters.

Defendant said it was no wilful neglect on his part. He did not know it was his duty to deliver the mails. He thought this port was the same as every other port, where the Post-office Authorities sent for the mails. Had he known it was his duty, he would have sent them.

The Postmaster General said every port had its own peculiar Ordinance, suitable to the place.

Mr. May stated there was an Ordinance which all shipmasters had to comply with, in order that the mercantile firms of this port should not be put to inconvenience. He was, however, glad to find that no loss had been sustained; still, although the defendant gave a good reason for his neglect, he was bound to mark his conduct as an offence, and would fine him in the sum of $50.

ABSENCE WITHOUT LEAVE.

Mr. Studd, architect, residing in Wyndham-street, charged his head boy, Tum-a-yow, with, for the last two months, daily absenting himself three times per day, and every other night, also on suspicion of stealing one and a half dozen of sherry out of the cellar under his charge.

Complainant, on being sworn, stated:—I charge the defendant with larceny.

Mr. May.—The charge is on suspicion. Have you any witnesses?

Complainant.—I may not have witnesses who can prove the larceny, but I charge him with repeatedly absenting himself, and neglect of duty, whereby I lost the wine.

Mr. May.—When did he last absent himself?

Complainant.—I don't know. I discharged him on the 2nd of this month.

Mr. May.—Then what have you brought him here for? You have no witnesses of a larceny, and you admit discharging defendant on the 2nd, and now you bring him up on a charge of desertion. Really, Mr. Studd, I cannot understand you. Perhaps I may be able to understand the case better from defendant.

Complainant.—I wish to explain matters to your Worship.

Mr. May.—I have been trying to get at the point this long time, but really I cannot understand you.

Complainant.—The defendant has been in my service two months, and three times per day the defendant has absented himself, and every other night, and instead of returning and providing tea or coffee at 6.30 a.m., defendant never returned till 8 a.m. Complainant had threatened him that as soon as he got another boy he would bring him before the Police Court. On the 2nd, he got a boy, and gave him orders to take over the stores, and take an account. This was done, but as it was taken in Chinese, he could not find time to see if the things were correct, but he discharged the defendant on the 2nd. On several occasions the defendant came for his money, and he told him to wait till he saw things straight. On Sunday he looked over the things, and found he was one and a half dozen of sherry short; was sure that he had not drunk it; it was impossible for him to drink four dozen in a week. The fact is, he has been so inconsiderately served that the defendant ought to be fined $50, or more. Besides, defendant had stolen a chair out of the bed-room. The chair had been taken out, and complainant had not seen it since.

Mr. May, to defendant.—You are charged with stealing a chair, what have you to say to the charge?

Defendant.—The complainant's boy is in Court, who can prove the chair is in the house at this moment, and has continually been there. On his entering complainant's service, a month's experience proved to him that the complainant was a very angry man, and consequently he told him he wanted to leave. Complainant would not let him till the 2nd of this month, and he went to him for his wages, and was put off daily.

Mr. May, to complainant.—If, as you say, defendant absented himself, why did you not give him into custody before?

Complainant.—Because had I done so I would have been without a boy, and I put it off till I got one, informing defendant I would charge him.

Mr. May.—But the defendant was discharged, you say, by you on the 2nd, and has been to you for his wages. Why not have charged him then? Your right course was to have charged him on his return after absenting himself, and not to have waited nine days to suit your own convenience.

Complainant.—But I wanted to see if my stores were correct first.

Mr. May.—You have chosen the wrong time, and I cannot really understand what you want to make out, or what you charge the defendant with. Defendant is discharged.

A DRINK OF WATER, &C.

A West Indian half-caste woman, named Sarah Bennet, was charged by Chinese P.C. 522 with being drunk, and lying down in the streets, so that a chair had to be employed to bring up defendant to the charge-room.

P.C. 105, sworn, stated that when defendant this morning, the 11th instant, was brought up to court from the charge-room, she ran out soon after, and when he attempted to bring her back she abused him.

Defendant.—Don't tell lies. You put hands on me. I won't allow you, nor any other person, to put hands on me, not even my husband. I went for a drink of water, God's truth I did. I was drunk last night, and I am drunk partly now, God's truth if I ain't. I works hard for my living, and so does my husband, and I don't want people to interfere with me when I enjoy myself, nor put hands on me.

Mr. May.—You evidently want to sober yourself, and I will give you something to do so with. You will go to gaol for seven days.

A PEACE PRESERVER.

P.C. 65 charged G. Thomas, runner to Mahomed Arab, a boarding-house keeper in Taipingshan, and a Seeder boy, with fighting in the streets and creating a great disturbance.

First defendant said the second defendant was quarrelling with another man, and he simply went to quiet them.

Second defendant said he had a quarrel with a Malay, and the first defendant came and beat him for it.

His Worship told first defendant that if any of his boarders fought and created a disturbance, it was his place to call the police, not for him to chastise them himself. He had been up once before for creating a disturbance, he would warn him how he kept order in the place.

First defendant was fined 50 cents, and second defendant fined $1.

The Liverpool emigration returns for November show an increase of 2,000 over the corresponding month of the previous year.

FOUNDERING OF A VESSEL, WITH LOSS OF ALL ON BOARD.—Captain Roach, of the ship *Mary Lawton*, which has arrived at Havre from Savannah, reports that on October 31, when in lat. 36 N., lon. 65 W., she sighted the brigantine *Watchmate*, bound from New York for Liverpool with a cargo of naphtha. The vessel was in a most disabled condition, and waterlogged. A boat, with the second officer and several seamen, was sent to take off the crew; but as the crew of the *Watchmate* were preparing to get into the boat, a fearful explosion took place, and the brigantine became a mass of flames, and the boat was blown into the air. Another boat was lowered, and was rowed about the place for an hour, but nothing whatever could be discovered of the shipwrecked men, and there is no doubt but that all of the crew perished with the ship. The *Watchmate* was owned in Halifax, Nova Scotia, by Mr. Doncette, of Montegan, Nova Scotia.

INQUEST.

An inquest was held yesterday, at 4.30 p.m., at the Government Civil Hospital, before the Coroner, A. Lister, Esq., on the body of a Chinese female named Leung-tai-kum, who died in a brothel at 9 a.m. of the 10th instant, where she was an inmate. The jury consisted of Messrs. Fairbairn, Emory, and Beyer.

The mistress of brothel No. 41, named Chun-a-li, declared, said that deceased had been a voluntary inmate of the brothel for over seven months. She was asthmatical, and threw up a deal of phlegm. On the night of the 9th, the deceased was engaged by a stranger, and they had supper in another room. Deceased sometimes drank, but never smoked opium. When the stranger came to the house, deceased was sitting amongst the rest of the girls. The stranger spent the night with deceased, and left at 7 a.m. next morning. All was quiet that night, and she did not see anything of deceased or the man that night except at 10 p.m., when the deceased brought down to her the money. At 7 a.m. next morning the stranger went away, and they appeared to be on good terms. The deceased cleaned his pipe and let him out. The stranger appeared to be a shopkeeper. After having let out the stranger deceased went up to her room, and at 8 a.m. the servant went to call her to her breakfast, and found her vomiting. Deceased was quiet and good tempered, and kept tolerably retired from the rest. Was on good terms with witness, and had no servant. Deceased had an ordinary appetite, and had been out in the town a few nights before her death. Deceased always went out herself to buy opium when it was wanted for men who were with her, and to buy other things. The night before her death, deceased did not go out. The stranger who came on the night of the 9th brought his own opium, and deceased borrowed a pipe from her. The box the stranger brought the opium in, is still in deceased's room. The box is only a common horn box; many people leave their empty boxes behind. She never saw deceased use opium.

Fong-say-moey, an unmarried woman, and general servant to last witness, has been so for over a year. Has known deceased ever since she was in the brothel, viz., seven months. Deceased was well liked, and was on good terms with the other inmates. At 8 a.m. of the 10th instant, she went up to call deceased to breakfast, and she found her door shut. She called her to breakfast without opening the door, but got no answer, and heard deceased tumbling about on her bed, and breathing hard. Saw deceased's face downwards, and rolling from one side to another. She seemed to be in pain, and had a rattling in her throat. Called the last witness, and they gave her some peppermint oil and other things, and well wrapped her up, and sent for a doctor, who came in half an hour. He felt her pulse, and said she would die in half an hour; the case was hopeless. A great deal of phlegm came from her mouth and nostrils. Did not think the mistress suspected any person. A stranger was with deceased the night before, and brought with him a jar of samshu; four persons drank from it, two men and two female inmates. The other man was the stranger's friend. They paid $1 for supper in A-moey's room. Witness waited on them. They all smoked opium except deceased. She saw a small opium box, one that the guest brought. Did not know whether it was emptied: they smoked a very little time. They then went to supper; deceased went to her bed till then, and witness called her to supper. The opium box produced is like the one she saw. The empty boxes are used to fetch opium for customers. There is an opium shop at the corner of the street. Did not notice deceased snoring, nor that she was in convulsions, but she turned her eyes up, and continued breathing hard when they turned her. Deceased had some samshu that night, but was not drunk. There was only one jar among st four. There is generally opium about the house.

Lee-see-moey, declared, said she is inmate of Brothel No. 4. The deceased also was an inmate. She was known to her for four months. Witness and deceased were sitting in the waiting room under the light when two strangers came in and engaged witness and deceased. They had supper together, two bottles of samshu were drunk, but there was no opium smoked; saw no box. Did not leave her room till supper, after being engaged. She last saw deceased go to her room at 10 p.m.; never saw the ash box produced in the house.

Chea-chok-kee, a Chinese doctor, declared, said he resides in Toong hing-street, and at the Kwang-tung Druggist shop. At 9 a.m. of the 10th instant he was sent for to attend on deceased. When he got there she was sitting on a bed supported by two persons. They said there was a noise in her throat; he found a choking noise of phlegm, and no pulse, and he gave no hope. He made no charge. He thinks deceased was suffocated with phlegm. Does not know the symptoms of opium. There was phlegm, and nothing more, coming from deceased's mouth. There being no pulse, he cannot say whether there was any symptom of opium-poisoning. When opium is taken, there is throttling and vomiting.

Dr. J. W. Belcher, sworn, stated he is Acting Superintendent of the Government Civil Hospital. The body of deceased was brought by the Police at noon of the 10th. It was that of a girl, 18 years of age, and had been but a short time dead. It was remarkably well nourished, there were no marks of violence on the body. He made a *post mortem* examination this morning, and found the brain deeply congested with dark fluid blood. There was no clot or effusion on the brain. He then examined the chest, and found the heart fat, greatly so. The blood in the heart was perfectly fluid. The lungs were deeply congested. He then examined the stomach. It contained about three ounces of dark fluid and other substance. There was a strong smell of opium. It was entangled in the gullet and stomach folds. The kidneys were congested with dark fluid blood; they were healthy otherwise. He analysed the contents, and as far as he has yet gone there is indication of opium in large quantity. There is sufficient opium found to account for the death of a healthy person. There was no food, but there was probably some spirits. A large dose of opium would cause death in an hour. The two causes of death cannot be separated. It was impossible to administer such a large dose of opium without the knowledge of the woman.

W. H. King, Inspector of Brothels, sworn, stated the deceased never made any complaint of being ill-used. He has made inquiries about the men in the brothel, but can get no clue to them. A reward of $10 has been offered, but to no purpose. He found a tin box for opium ash on the shelf at the head of deceased's bed, with a Chinese water pipe. The mistress of the brothel told him that she thought the two men had given her something bad to drink.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide by an over-dose of opium.

TRADE AT KIUKIANG.

(*N. C. Daily News.*)

We showed, recently, how completely the Governor of Kiangsi had stopped trade with the interior under Transit Pass, in all foreign imports except bale goods; and how completely powerless are native merchants to contest the arbitrary seizures and illegal detentions by which the Barrier officials work out their object. To attempt to appeal against acts authorised by the chief provincial authority is worse than useless; Chinese would probably be squeezed and punished for contumacy in addition to their first loss. Foreigners alone can insist on a due regard for the provisions of the treaty which they negociated; and we cannot but feel surprise at the apathy which has hitherto been shown in the matter. It can hardly be questioned that Kiukiang is the natural port of supply for Kiangsi and Southern Anhwei; the readiness with which a trade sprang up when the hindrances were temporarily withdrawn, proves the fact, and proves that the natural channels would be used if possible. We cannot but think that Kiukiang has never been properly "worked." Foreigners let the Transit, privilege lie dormant, when they could have supplied the whole province with imports, before the principle was recognised that goods themselves, irrespective of ownership, were entitled to free transit. And, now the privilege is again impugned, they apparently neglect either to fight the question on their own account, or to collect data on which the question might be fought diplomatically for the Chinese. Kiukiang is not so favourably situated as Chinkiang, and would never acquire so large an import trade; but, relatively, it should hold the same position in regard to Kiangsi as the latter port does towards Kiangsu. Yet not only do the authorities prevent the ingress of Tin, Lead, and Straits Produce under transit pass, into Kiangsi itself, but they deter its passage into Southern Anhwei. That secret intimidation and open violation of the treaty should thus be permitted, at an open port, seems almost incredible; but, apart from individual statements, the fact that, for three months, dealers have not taken out a single transit pass for such goods to marts in Kiangsi, is clear proof of the fact. Anhwei, too, still consumes these goods in large quantities, but is compelled to get them by a round-about route. Lead and Tin for the green tea districts of Moyune and Fychow have to make a detour down the Yangtsze, or struggle through Kiangsi paying heavy exactions.

We come back, then, again to the question of remedy; and it is clear that foreigners must exert themselves more vigorously to break through the restrictions which the Authorities seek to impose. Consuls can do nothing unless they are supplied with data on which to fight. Why, now that the native trade in Seaweed, Sugar, Lead, &c., is paralysed, do not foreign merchants forward goods inland under Transit Pass, and contest their privilege à *outrance*, if it is disputed? The battle may be a tough one; we know that Kiangsi officials are, and always have been, obstructive; but we have proof that Treaty privileges can be upheld against local officials, in the success of Formosa and Chinkiang. While, naturally, on the other hand, the officials take courage and do what they like, when the battle is abandoned. Common sense and experience go to show that the onus of asserting the Transit Due privilege lies on foreigners first of all. When it has come to be recognised in their case, natives will be allowed to slip in; but the transit of foreign goods in Chinese hands will always be liable to interruption unless a foreign protectorate can be extended over them, even after they leave foreign ownership; and it is obviously our interest to keep up this protectorate, in order to secure the larger commerce which free trade only can bring about. If we claim that foreign goods are entitled to pass freely throughout China, on payment of a 2½ per cent duty, without regard to ownership, we are entitled to see that this privilege is respected. And it suggests itself to us that the extension to Chinese merchants, of the Joint Investigation Rules promulgated by Mr. Winchester's notification of the 29th November 1865, might be a feasible means of securing this object. Let these Rules be made applicable to the settlement of Inland Customs seizures as well as Maritime cases. The Consul might watch the case to put a check on arbitrary seizures, detention, or intimidation, in the case of foreign goods, as well as he now does, in the case of the foreign merchants. The interests of our Trade are at stake, in one case as well as in the other.

THE TELEGRAPHS.

Referring to the recent breaches in the telegraphs, the *N. C. Daily News* says:—

It is now some ten days since we drew attention to a matter which seriously concerns us in China—the relations between Great Britain and Russia on the Central Asian question. Telegrams brought up from Hongkong after that article was written, showed how well-founded were our remarks. Since the arrival of the last batch of telegrams from the South, and notwithstanding the reopening of the Great Northern Company's line, not a syllable on the subject has transpired. All governments, we know, reserve the right of stopping telegrams likely to be injurious to their interests, and Russia enjoys an especial notoriety in this respect. Our telegrams in fact are not only delayed, but are subject to filtration along the line from St. Petersburg to Vladivostock. We do not allege that this has been done in the present case; for we do not imagine that anything of sufficiently startling moment has transpired. But the case is suggestive of what might occur. It is perfectly true that these matters do not rest with the Great Northern Co. So far as the company itself is concerned, it has shown a laudable anxiety to accommodate the public. Its cable, we believe to have been a sound one, its insulation almost perfect. The fact still remains that, from the first arrival of the cable in China, there have, somehow or other, been a succession of hitches, and the other fact still remains that, in the present posture of affairs, our messages arriving *via* Siberia are very likely to be strained *en route*. What the causes have been that have led to this unsatisfactory state of affairs, it is perhaps no business of ours to enquire. There are difficulties in bringing a line along the Chinese coast, resulting from the shallowing of many portions, and the fact that it is difficult altogether to avoid laying a cable in anchorage ground. These difficulties increase, when it becomes necessary to bring the cable up a river like the Yangt-ze. Outside Gutzlaff, it would appear that, with due care and proper experience, there is no absolute necessity for laying it in spots where it is likely to be injured by vessels anchoring; yet many of the faults which have occurred have taken place near that island. We are indebted doubtless to the Great Northern Company for much of our present experience of the proper line for a cable to take, but necessity is proverbially thankless, and it has become necessary that some more reliable means of obtaining information should be available. The last meeting of the "China Submarine" told us that negotiations would be entered into between the two Companies, since which we have heard nothing further. Whatever the cause may be, we certainly would like to hear that some arrangement had been come to, to place our communications in better working order.

"COMPETITION, NOT COMBINATION!"

(*Shanghai Courier.*)

It is a pretty and poetical idea, that version of the Golden Fleece which was started in these columns by an ingenious commentator a few years ago. We are supposed to see in this classic fable,—veiled in allegory and illustrated by symbols,—the history of the introduction of the silk-trade into Europe; and it is marvellous how nearly the successive links of metaphor fit into one another. Jason, a commercial adventurer, heads a company of merchants to establish relations with the barbarians beyond the sea. His primary object is to import into his own country a supply of that shimmering yellow thread which formed so exquisite a fabric when passed through the loom,—the "fine twined linen" of Egypt—and which from its colour he gracefully describes as a Fleece of Gold. Innumerable difficulties, however, beset his path, and last, not least, he finds that the golden silk itself is jealously guarded by the grim Dragon of China, with whom he, like us, has many a severe tussle, but in which conflict he, unlike us, eventually comes off victorious. Let us, however, turn our thoughts from this first transaction with the fabled monster, and skipping over some three thousand years, consider how far we have advanced in our commercial relations with him since Jason's time.

The season 1872-73 is one which will be long remembered in China. Seldom, perhaps, has a more disastrous year, from a mercantile point of view, been known; and there are few persons sanguine enough to believe that we have seen the worst even now. Black and green tea, cotton goods and silk—the four great staples of commerce between Europe and our open ports—have, without any noteworthy exception, involved operators on both sides in losses sufficiently crushing to ruin many firms of excellent position, and seriously to cripple others. Teas, the statistics of which compare most favourably with those of last year, are losing from 2d. to 6d. per lb.; while silk is in an infinitely worse condition at present, with money at four per cent., than it was two months ago when the minimum rate was seven. It may, therefore, not be amiss to con over the various circumstances which have conduced to bring about the present state of things generally, but with more particular reference to the Silk-market. We select this branch of trade because the gross commercial blundering for which our port is notorious, is more especially noticeable in *affaires soyeuses* than, we believe, in any other; and those engaged in it seem more supinely blind to their

coloured handkerchief or shawl, a brilliant gewgaw or a sparkling trinket, finds ready sale; while fine costly, but simple-looking English goods are passed unheeded, be they fine cottons of Manchester or the most admirably got-up cutlery from Sheffield. It is not quality, but show, that attracts the Asiatic, just as it does the Russian peasant—a fact the English merchant does not sufficiently realise." If our own merchants paid more attention to this circumstance, I do not doubt that they would beat the Russians out of the market in most of the regions of Central Asia.

One is forcibly struck, as I have before remarked, with the altered tone of the Russian press in relation to the change of opinion in England on the Central Asian question. For some time past I have frequently noticed whole columns on this subject copied from the English papers. The change has taken people here by surprise. They find the old theory of antagonism to have suddenly collapsed. Relieved from a bugbear which haunted them at every fresh step that brought their frontier nearer ours, they now find themselves free from any *arrière-pensée*; and many and warm are the compliments paid to the sagacity and good sense which have dictated such a change of policy. I have but one word to say in answer—"Beware of the flatterer."

SUMMARIES OF HOME NEWS FROM THE LONDON DAILY PAPER.

(Daily Telegraph.)

THURSDAY, 19th December, 1872.

A telegram from New York reminds us that English differences with America are not yet quite ended; although, happily, any that still remain are of a personal, not of a national, character. The Mixed Commission at Washington—one of the three Courts created by the Treaty of May the 8th, 1871—has, up to this date, given judgment on 130 claims by British subjects against the United States Government arising out of the civil war; but the greater proportion have been rejected, including one for £1,600,000 put forward by Baron Forbes. The Commission has adjourned until the 6th of January.

Before Mr. Justice Brett, at the Central Criminal Court counsel applied for adjournment, until next sessions, of the trial of the gas-stokers indicted for conspiracy against the manager of the Becton works, on the ground that there had not been time to prepare their defence; but the application was opposed, and the Judge refused to grant any more than one day's postponement. At Woolwich Police-court, a fine of forty shillings, or one month's imprisonment, was inflicted on a man recently employed at Becton, charged with assault and intimidation in connection with the gas strike.

George Cannon, the Superintendent of the Casual Ward at St. Giles's Workhouse, was tried before Mr. Justice Quain for "feloniously killing and slaying" the child of an applicant for poor relief, under circumstances which aroused public indignation at the time. Not only had the prisoner accused the mother of the child of being drunk, but he sent her in custody to Bow-street Police-station, where the inspector refused to enter both that charge and another which Cannon made on its failure. Through the exposure which the poor woman and her three children suffered in consequence of the prisoner's refusal to receive them on a very inclement night, and forcing them to walk to the police-station and back, one of the children died; and yesterday's evidence made it clear that the superintendent's conduct had not only been cruel, but had been marked by brutal insult towards the luckless mother. The details of the painful tragedy which were presented in court were very pitiable; fully bearing out the verdict of "Guilty" which the jury returned after ten minutes' deliberation; but the Judge, taking a lenient view of the case which will surprise many people, let off Cannon with the "severe punishment" of twelve months' hard labour.

"Wilful murder" was the verdict returned last night by the coroner's jury against Anne Moriarty, who some days ago inflicted on her husband, in Drury-lane, injuries of which he has since died in hospital. Before the finding at the inquest, the woman had already been committed for trial at Bow-street Police-court.

FRIDAY, 20th December, 1872.

Several gentlemen interested in the South African Colonies met last evening at the London Tavern, to receive the report of a deputation which recently waited on the Chancellor of the Exchequer in reference to the conveyance of the Cape mails. A strong protest has been made on this subject, and was reiterated at the meeting, on account of the conclusion of a fresh contract with the Union Steamship Company, by which a new route to the Cape will be established *viâ* Aden and Zanzibar, and the company's engagement, which had yet three years and a half to run, be extended to six years. It was objected that the Home Government has anticipated the independent action of the Colonies in a matter of great importance to their interests, and it was determined that, before the contract could be finally signed, the whole business should be laid before Parliament.

Between London and Penzance an experiment was tried yesterday which, by its success, seems to demonstrate that messages may be sent with perfect accuracy from both ends of a telegraph-wire at the same time. The process by which this wonderful result was accomplished, and which in its extension will, it is hoped, practically double our existing wires, and pave the way for further reductions in the charges for the transmission of messages, is the invention of Mr. W. H. Preece, one of the Engineers of the Postal Telegraph staff.

If the self-accusation of a man named George King, who has given himself up at Newcastle-on-Tyne, can be trusted, the Elcham murder stands confessed. There is, however, at least one obvious inaccuracy in the prisoner's statement. King told the police magistrate that he murdered Maria Jane Clousen in Kidbrooke-lane "two years since last August;" whereas the crime was committed in April, 1871. The prisoner is under remand for a week; meanwhile the authorities of Scotland-yard have been communicated with.

St. Olave's Guardians of the Poor have opened an inquiry into the conduct of the relieving officer, Mr. Holmstead, who refused assistance to Mrs. Simpson, under circumstances now familiar to the public. The officer repeated the statements which he has previously made on the matter, affirming that by the woman's own confession she had been accustomed to go into the City and beg for two or three years, and stating, in answer to one of the board, that if he had given outdoor relief in a case where the head of the family was an able-bodied man, he would have been acting contrary to the law. An officer of the Charity Organisation Society gave evidence unfavourable to the Simpsons, stating, among other things, that for three months the man had lodged in one room and done no work, while his wife and children went out begging. Mrs. Simpson herself was called, and very closely questioned; she admitted that when her husband was out of work she sold cigar-lights, and that she had received charity when she sold no lights. In giving portions of her evidence she was much confused, and the impression she left was unfavourable. Jones, the City constable entrusted to inquire into the case, was also sharply examined, the object of the questions being to show that he had taken a superficial view of the case, and had rather sought to prejudice the workhouse authorities; and before quitting the room he protested that the case had not been fairly tried. The proceedings were adjourned till the 2nd of January, when Simpson himself will have to attend.

Christmas-tide appears to give impetus to the trade of the money-lenders. In making an application to Sir R. Mains to restrain one of this fraternity—who had advanced a small sum at a large rate of interest—from selling his client's furniture, Mr. Roberts stated that the defendant, in advertising his business, appended the note, "N.B.—The staff has been increased to meet the Christmas applications." The Vice-Chancellor not only granted the application, but used some strong language in reference to dealings of this kind, expressing his regret that there was no public means of putting down such nuisances and frauds, and declaring that if he could have had his way with the defendant, he should have ordered him outside the court to be whipped.

Before Mr. Justice Brett, at the Central Criminal Court, the five gas-stokers indicted for conspiracy at the Beckton Works of the Gas Light and Coke Company, underwent their trial. Evidence was given to show what were the duties of the men, to prove that contracts had been signed with 500 of them involving a month's notice, that even without such contract they were bound to give a week's notice, and that—incited by the prisoners, but chiefly by one named Dilley, and by a man named Webb, who has absconded—the stokers had struck work against the terms of their contract. For the defence it was contended generally that there was no conspiracy, and that the men were at the utmost chargeable only with breach of agreement; but the Judge summed up heavily against the prisoners, and the jury, after brief deliberation, returned a verdict of "Guilty" on the counts that charged conspiracy to effect a criminal breach of contract—recommending the prisoners, however, to mercy on the ground of ignorance, previous good conduct, and the fact of their having been misled. In passing sentence of twelve months' imprisonment, Mr. Justice Brett remarked that the very good conduct of the men, pleaded in their defence, was an aggravation of their fault, as it made their example the more likely to mislead others.

FAMILY GATHERING AT THE MANSION-HOUSE.

A very remarkable entertainment in its way was given by Sir Sydney Waterlow, the Lord Mayor, in the Egyptian hall of the Mansion-house. The Chief Magistrate of the City invited the whole of his relations, 210 in number, to dine with him, and 186 of them accepted the invitation, and were present on the occasion. His father, now in his 83rd year, had the peculiar gratification of dining at the same table with his 13 sons and daughters, 49 grandchildren, and 14 great grandchildren. The Lord Mayor was supported by his four sons and four daughters, his four brothers and six sisters, 17 nephews, 22 nieces, 29 cousins, and one grandson. On the other hand, the Lady Mayoress was surrounded by her stepmother, four brothers, three sisters, 12 nephews, 12 nieces, and 41 cousins. Thirty-four years ago Mr. Alderman Wilson, when Lord Mayor, gave a similar entertainment to his relations, and in the same hall, but probably the company was not so numerous nor so diversified.

A MONSTER DIAMOND.

(Telegraph.)

The discovery of a diamond of enormous weight is reported from the Cape. It is said to be of 288 carats, in colour a light yellow, shape good, though slightly flawed on the surface. The actual value—or, perhaps, we might say, rank—of this brilliant remains to be proved, and much may depend on the opinion of home experts. But in weight it surpasses all known stones. The great Russian diamond weighs only 193 carats, and the Pitt diamond only 136. The Koh-i-noor was originally enormous—800 carats—but was "cut down" by a Venetian jeweller to 279 carats, which was its weight when exhibited in London in 1851 at the Great Exhibition. It was re-cut the next year, and now weighs 102½ carats. The importation of Cape diamonds has tended to a great depreciation in the value of the inferior kinds with which they more largely compete; yet we believe that there has been no falling-off in the value of the higher qualities of precious stones. We are sorry to observe that diamonds in another form, and that more practically useful—namely, coals—have not been found in Kowie Harbour, as reported by the last mail. The importance to South Africa of a large and easily workable coal-field is very great—indeed, perhaps greater in the long run than the development of her diamond fields.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The death is announced of Mrs. Harvey, relict of Mr. J. Harvey, butcher, of Rollesby, Norfolk. She had attained the age of 107.

The Toronto correspondent of the *New York Times* says that to the London *Times* is due the credit of re-opening the question of Canadian Independence. The writer further remarks that the storm which that journal's now famous article raised in England has had its counterpart in the Dominion of Canada, and, strange to say, not a single newspaper from Halifax to Vancouver has ventured to re-echo the sentiments, while many of the leading papers unite in condemning the outspoken language of the great organ of English public opinion.

MR. SEWARD'S HOUSE.—Mr. Seward's house at Auburn is filled with singular testimonials of regard and esteem from every quarter of the world, which have been presented to him since his retirement to private life. There are specimens of ore from western mines; specimens from the Art Academy of Mexico; walking-sticks and snuff boxes from the four corners of the globe, but the most curious present is a gorgeous banner from China, such as the men of rank have borne before them in processions, with the portrait of Mr. Seward in the centre, his son's embroidered at the top, and around the border a grotesque crowd of hypothetical ancestors.—*Bulletin.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

FEBRUARY 11TH, EVENING.

New Patna, $655 to $660 cash and credit; New Benares, $605 to $610, little doing; Old Patna, $642½ to $647½, firm; Old Benares, $585 to $590, cash and credit, little doing; Malwa, $585 to $590, cash, and $600 on credit, in small stock.

SHARES.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—69 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,150 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,100 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 20 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$50 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$350 to $352½ per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$34 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$31 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—7 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—3½ per cent. premium.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 132 per share premium.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$65 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—43 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—$20 per share discount.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$70 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company.—30 per share discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand,.....4/3½
Bank Bills, at 3 months' sight, —
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/5
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/5½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/5½

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227½

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 227½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days sight.....74½
Bank, 15 days sight.....74½
Private, 30 days' sight.....74¾

SALES ON FEBRUARY 11TH, 1873.

As reported by Chinese.

Green Peas, 200 piculs, at $2.10, by Tai-foong-shun to travelling trader.

Vermicelli, 50 bags, at $7.60, by Kwong-wing-shun to travelling trader.

Black Dates, 30 bags, at $5.56, by Kwong-wing-shun to travelling trader.

Red Dates, 50 bags, at Tls. 2.6.5.0, by Yuen-fat to travelling trader.

Lotus Nuts, 100 piculs, at $9.20, by Yuen-fat to travelling trader.

Milled Rice, 2,000 piculs, at $1.55, by Yuen-fat to local trader.

Yellow Peas, 300 piculs, at $1.98, by Yee-shun-tye to local trader.

Vermicelli, 40 bags, at $7.70, by Wing-yee-chong to travelling trader.

Brown Sugar, 100 piculs, at $2.78, by Kin-hing-cheung to Shanghai merchant.

White Sugar, 400 bags, at $6.60, by Kin-hing-cheung to foreign merchant.

BARRINGTON & ALGAR,
HOUSE AGENTS AND RENT COLLECTORS,
Office removed to
No. 18, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
1m 136 Hongkong, 21st January, 1873.

HONGKONG RACE FUND, 1873.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST is now lying at the HONGKONG CLUB.
E. ARTHUR,
Hon. Treasurer.
tf 48 Hongkong, 7th January, 1873.

BOARD and LODGING for one or two Gentlemen, or board alone, with a private family. Apply at No. 40, Hollywood Road.
tf 14 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

Vessels Advertised as Leading.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	CAPTAIN	AT	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DISPATCHED.
NEW YORK	Adelia Carleton		Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
LONDON	Harwich	Thomas Dickson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Alhambra	Nelson	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY	Europe	Greenfield	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
HAMBURG	Nyassa	Garrioch	Hongkong	Melchers & Co.	Quick dispatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Garibaldi	Noyes		Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Canadienne	Equin	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
S'PORE, P'ANG & CALCUTTA	Hindostan (str.)	Miller	Hongkong	David Sassoon, Sons & Co.	On the 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
MANILA	Maria y Vicenta	Sta Coloma	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Villa de Rivadavia	Castillo	Hongkong	Brandão & Co.	Quick dispatch.
YOKOHAMA	Madras (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Volga (str.)	Flambeau		Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Delta (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Sindh (str.)	Mellizan		Messageries Maritimes	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)	Burnie	Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick dispatch.

For Sale.

FOR SALE.

"ROBROY" YAWL, 22 feet over all, 7 feet beam, four feet deep; newly built of teak, coppered and metal-fastened. She has four water-tight compartments, and is fitted with cooking place, provision lockers, &c. Is easily worked by one man. Price, as she stands, with anchor and 30 fathoms chain, one suit of sails, about 2 tons iron ballast, oars and rowlocks, $250 only. Apply to
J. J. FRANCIS,
2, *Club Chambers.*
1m 225 Hongkong, 7th February, 1873.

TO BE SOLD.

THE GROUND and PREMISES at Queen's Road, Spring Gardens, known as ST. FRANCIS HOSPITAL. The Ground contains 40,430 square feet, affording sufficient space for over 50 ordinary Chinese Houses. The Premises, as they stand, are well suited for a School, a Hospital, or any public Institution.
For further particulars, apply to
CALDWELL & BRERETON,
Solicitors,
29, *Queen's Road, Hongkong.*
3m 200 Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

FOR SALE.
Ex "Galley of Lorne," from London.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s SHERRY:—
AMONTILLADO.
AMOROSO.
GREEN SEAL.
BLUE SEAL.
BROWN SEAL.
YELLOW SEAL.
WHITE SEAL.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s COGNAC:—
SUPERIOR OLD.
SUPERIOR PALE.
THIRD QUALITY.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s WHISKY:—
IRISH.
SCOTCH.
Old Tom GIN.
Old Jamaica RUM.
VICTOR BOULLAND'S COGNAC (*Fine Champagne.*)
Dinner and Breakfast CLARETS.
Dessert CLARETS:—
CHATEAU DE LA PIOOTIERE.
CHATEAU LEOVILLE.
CHATEAU LAROSE.
Haut SAUTERNE.
FENARD'S 1st QUALITY BUTTER.
LIQUEUR BENEDICTINE.
Apply to
H. L. NORONHA,
Oswald's Terrace, Wellington Street.
3m 53 Hongkong, 7th January, 1873.

GERMAN SELTZER,
IN STONE BOTTLES.

THE undersigned have just received a fresh supply.
A. S. WATSON & Co.,
Hongkong Dispensary.
tf 1988 Hongkong, 11th November, 1872.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.

Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE.

FINE Dessert CLARET.
Superior Pale Dry SHERRY.
Fine OLD PORT.
Apply to
SANDER & Co.
tf 999 Hongkong, 29th May, 1872.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.
DAVID CORSAR & SONS'
Merchant Navy.
Navy Boiled
Long Flax } CANVAS.
Crown
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1872. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1873.

FOR SALE.

CHAMPAGNE VEUVE CLICQUOT-PONSARDIN REIMS,
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts, and, 2 doz. Pints.
SANDER & Co.,
Sole Agents for China, Japan and Manila.
tf 2151 Hongkong, 15th December, 1871.

NOW READY.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY
WITH THE
PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*! Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Chalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

FOR THE RACES.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD
AND
STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG.

CIVIL, NAVAL, AND MILITARY TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS,
GENERAL DRAPERS,
DRESS MAKERS AND MILLINERS,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S OUTFITTERS,
&c., &c., &c.

HAVE just opened a LARGE ASSORTMENT of
SILKS and SATINS
FOR
RACING JACKETS.

KERSEYMERE and BEDFORD CORD
FOR
PANTALOONS.

FASHIONABLE TWEEDS
FOR
SUITS.

THE NEWEST STYLE IN MELTONS for DUST OVERCOATS.

The Latest Shapes in
COLLARS,
Including the "Imperial" and "Tandem."

SCARVES,
in all the Racing Colours.

BLACK, SILK, and DRAB SHELL HATS.
BLACK and DRAB FELT HATS.
CALCUTTA PITH HATS,
AND THE
"NEW PATENT HELMET."

KID GLOVES.
&c., &c., &c.

SAYLE & Co.,
VICTORIA EXCHANGE,
QUEEN'S ROAD
AND
STANLEY STREET,
HONGKONG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT,
Corner of Nankin and Szechuen Road,
SHANGHAI.
252 Hongkong, 12th February, 1873.

FOR SALE.

MANILA HARDWOOD.
tf 418] F. PEIL.

FOR SALE.

A PAIR of Manila PONIES, with Double HARNESS, and a First-class Four-wheel CARRIAGE, in good order. Apply at HAWKIN'S HORSE REPOSITORY.
Also for sale, Best English HAY and OATS
tf 106 Hongkong, 17th January, 1873.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ...$1.50
Neatly Bound.... .... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

HONGKONG PHOTOGRAPHIC ROOMS,
CORNER OF WYNDHAM AND WELLINGTON STREETS,
(The Premises lately Occupied by Mr. W. P. Floyd.)
COPIES TAKEN FROM PHOTOGRAPHS AND DAGUERREOTYPES,
ENLARGED OR DIMINISHED TO ANY SIZE REQUIRED.
PHOTOGRAPHS TRANSFERRED TO PORCELAIN AND EBONY,
And Coloured.
VIEWS FOR SALE.
E. RIISFELDT.
tf 1349 Hongkong, 24th July, 1872.

GEORGE GLASSE,
DISPENSING CHEMIST,
THE VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
PEDDER'S WHARF, HONGKONG.
BRANCH ESTABLISHMENTS,
YOKOHAMA AND YEDO, JAPAN.
SHIPS AND FAMILY MEDICINE CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.

N.B.—Captains of Ships not landing at above Wharf, can leave orders at the Store of Messrs. BROADBRIDGE & ANTHONY (opposite the landing stage of the Canton and Macao Steamer), when they will receive G. G.'s immediate attention.
tf 44 Hongkong, 5th January, 1872.

KWONG-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of KWONG-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1867, at 39, Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 1385 Hongkong, 30th July, 1872.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the Public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at *Endicott's Lane*, and that he has always a great quantity of Best COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Ship-masters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.
1y 750 Hongkong 24th April, 1872.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship
"YESSO,"
Captain Burnie, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 243 Hongkong, 11th February, 1873.

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, AND CALCUTTA.

THE Steamer
"HINDOSTAN,"
Captain Miller, will leave this for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
Despatches will close at 2 P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
6d 236 Hongkong, 10th February, 1873.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship
"DELTA"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 11th February, 1873. [244

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship
"MADRAS"
will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the next English Mail.
A. McIVER,
Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, 11th January, 1873. [245

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"VOLGA,"
Captain Flambeau, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA,
shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
246 Hongkong, 11th February, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

THE Company's Steamship
"SINDH,"
Captain Melizan, will be despatched for SHANGHAI,
shortly after her arrival from Europe.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
247 Hongkong, 11th February, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Brig
"VILLA DE RIVADAVIA,"
Captain Castillo, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BRANDAO & Co.
tf 237 Hongkong, 10th February, 1873.

FOR LONDON.

THE A 1 British Barque
"HARWICH,"
Thomas Dickson, Master, will load here at Whampoa for the above port, and having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will have quick despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 166 Hongkong, 27th January, 1873.

FOR HAMBURG *(Direct.)*

THE A 1 British Ship
"NYASSA,"
Garrioch, Master, 780 tons Register, will load here and at Whampoa, and meet with quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 159 Hongkong, 25th January, 1873.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 British Ship
"ALHAMBRA,"
Captain Nelson, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 160 Hongkong, 25th January, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE A 1 Ship
"CANADIENNE,"
Equin, Master, having the greater portion of the Passengers and Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 151 Hongkong, 23rd January, 1873.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 American Barque
"ADELIA CARLETON,"
having the greater portion of her cargo engaged, will load at this and Whampoa as above, and meet with quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 125 Hongkong, 20th January, 1873.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Clipper Barque
"EUROPE,"
of 336 tons Register, Greenfield, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 78 Hongkong, 11th January, 1873.

FOR MANILA.

THE Spanish Barque
"MARIA Y VICENTA,"
Captain Sta Coloma, will have immediate despatch for the above Port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 110 Hongkong, 17th January, 1873.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE A 1 American Barque
"GARIBALDI,"
Capt. Noyes, will have early despatch.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 142 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1873.

MANILA.
FRENCH HOTEL,
BINONDO No. 37.

THIS Hotel has been thoroughly renovated, and is now open for families and gentlemen desiring first class accommodation.
A fine Billiard Table is connected with the House, and the best of Wines and Liquors will be kept constantly on hand.
All Languages spoken.
EDWARD VERRIL,
LALA ARI, *Manager.*
Proprietor.
Manila, February 10th, 1872. [345

Intimations.

FOOCHOW DOCK.
RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam. The above premises comprise a large Machine Shop, containing a
WHITWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
JOHN FORSTER & Co.,
Agents.
The list of Charges for remetalling, or docking vessels for examination, painting iron-ships, &c., &c., can be obtained on application.
f 871 MAY 3

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY.)
SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA AND JAPAN,
F. PEIL,
tf 1671 *Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)*

E. R. HANDLEY,
HOUSE AND SHIP PLUMBER, COPPER SMITH, BRASS FOUNDER AND GAS FITTER,
39 *and* 40, *Praya West,*
Next to the P. & O. Coal Stores,
tf 1681 HONGKONG. [Sept. 15

LE soussigné informe Messieurs les Capitaines de navires de Commerce Français qu'il leur est strictement interdit d'embaucher des matelots étrangers provenant de Boarding Houses autres que celles affichées à la Chancellerie de ce Consulat.
Le Gérant du Consulat de France,
CH. L. DE LA FOREST.
1886 Hongkong, 24th October, 1872.

HONGKONG,
No. 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
J. C. KRUSE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCONIST, WATCHMAKER, AND JEWELLER,
AND DEALER IN FANCY ARTICLES.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*ALASKA*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via, Yokohama, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th February, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports; to San Francisco, to principal points in the United States, Canada, and Europe, via Overland Railroad and connecting Lines of Steamers, and to ports in Mexico and Central and South America.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai about same date, via the Inland Sea Ports, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*ALASKA*" will be due at San Francisco about March 20th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York, and for all the principal cities in the interior and upon the Atlantic Seaboard.

Palace Sleeping Cars are run through on these trains, making Drawing Room Cars by day, and Sleeping Cars by night; and are of the latest and best American pattern, being unexcelled for comfort and convenience.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Favorable arrangements have been made for Through Passengers and Freight to America from Calcutta, Penang and Singapore, and from Swatow, Amoy and Foochow.

Return Passage Tickets issued at a reduction of 20% on regular rates.

No Freight received after noon of the 11th February. Parcel Packages received until 5 P.M. same day; all Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage or Freight, apply at the Agency of the Company, *Praya West.*
T. A. HARRIS,
Agent.
Hongkong, January 25th, 1873.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
PONDICHERY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND BOMBAY.

ON THURSDAY, the 13th February, 1873, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*PEI-HO*," Commandant RIGODIT, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be granted till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 12th February, 1873. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 30th January, 1873.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship *AUSTRALIA*, Captain J. S. MURRAY, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 20th February, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 19th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.
A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 8th February, 1873.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close.

For Manila.—Per *Maria y Vicenta*, to-day, the 12th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Melbourne and Sydney.—Per *Europe*, to-morrow, the 13th instant, at 4.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *Statesman*, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

For Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.—Per Indian Mail Packet *Hindostan*, on Saturday, the 15th instant, at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE "*UNITED STATES' PACKET

Extracts.

HOW TO GET RICH.

Put on the airs of an eight-keyed flute,
If you're only a penny whistle;
Pass where you can for a garden rose,
If you're only a wayside thistle.

Blow, whenever you blow your horn,
So people can understand,
That you may be sharp, but you won't be flat,
In society's great brass band.

Pass the plate or the hat in church
With the usual Sabbath air,
But move with a mild, religious squeak,
That people may know you're there.

If you carry a nose six inches long,
(And a beak can scarce be longer)
Believe it a sign of perception strong,
And the longer it is the stronger.

But if in the order of usual tubes
Your organ is brief in measure,
Then, brevity being the soul of wit,
Consider your pug a treasure.

Love your neighbour, but mark the force
Of the Gospel rules of grace—
The more you admire yourself, my friend,
The higher your neighbour's place.

Clink your dime in the Deacon's pan,
As if you were throwing in gold,
And give, with an eye to business, hope
Of reaping a hundred-fold.

Whether your reading is little or great,
Quote right or never quote;
Polish your uppers though down in the heel,
And never indorse a note.

Always advance best hand, best foot,
(Best hand, best for your own,)
And thus you may feast on the fat of the land,
While others enjoy the bone.

DANGER FROM LIGHTNING.

It is probably impracticable to prevent cattle from herding together under trees, and thereby in several ways becoming especially liable to injury by lightning. For instance, the ordinary attractive power of the tree is materially increased by the fact that a column of heated air and vapour arises from them, envelops the tree, and passes upwards. As this vapour is a better conductor than the surrounding air, it tends to draw the lightning to the particular tree under which they are congregated. A singular illustration of the same results when a large number of human beings are collected into a small space was afforded by an accident in America, where, out of several tents, the lowest was struck, it being the only one crammed full of people. Even a single human being walking along a turnpike road, unless there be trees on both sides, is liable to be struck, being the most prominent object; and of course an umbrella, as ordinarily constructed, adds to the danger. It is much safer to close the umbrella and get wet.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

SOME ENGLISH LAWYERS OF NOTE.

There are many lawyers of note among the minor celebrities of the House of Commons. The name of Vernon Harcourt is well known in America. Mr. Harcourt—the "Historicus" of the London *Times*—is a man of forty-five, tall, loud-voiced, self-asserting, brassy in manner; a master of vigorous commonplaces, fearless in the complacent production of the oldest jests and most hackneyed quotations; a personage who gets credit for great ability, partly by means of an imposing manner and an unbounded confidence. A very rising man is Henry James—a man whose intellect has a peculiar fine edge to it, whose speeches are as delicate in style as they are keen, reminding one somehow of a Damascus blade. Mr. James made probably the most telling speech delivered in the House of Commons last session. I doubt, however, whether he has the breadth and robustness to make a political leader. So he will probably become a law officer one of these days, and then vanish out of politics, and ascend the judicial bench. I ought to say a word about the Irish Attorney General, Mr. Dowse, the most successful buffo member of the House of Commons at present, whose broad humor has left Bernal Osborne nowhere, and who can make even Disraeli laugh. He will be a Judge, perhaps, before this appears in print, and will probably soberize his humor on the bench, for he is at bottom a man of sense and ability. Nor should I pass over wholly unnoticed big, burly, lost Isaac Butt, the leader of the Irish Home Rule movement, a man sent into life with better intellectual endowments than nine out of every ten of the men who have left him long behind. Butt promised at one time to be a great orator, and might have been a great leader and patriot, and perhaps even a statesman. He is now only a failure and a wreck—a man grown gray and old, striving with futile energy to galvanize into life the corpse of a once bright and promising career. The Parliamentary shore is strewn with such wrecks, for in the House of Commons, when the favoring moment is once allowed to pass, there is little chance left of a successful voyage.—*Justice McCarthy in December Galaxy.*

OLD SMITHFIELD.

Let us try to recall the look of the market itself; that great irregular oblong open space of over six acres, with the surrounding mean sordid dwellings, nearly every other one a public-house or tavern, and against which the noble hospital of St. Bartholomew vainly seemed to be setting its face in calm and dignified protest. On Mondays and Fridays the scene almost beggared description. On Mondays particularly, every feature was a little exaggerated. From dark on Sunday night, all through the small hours, up to the following midday, the saturnalia began and culminated. From Islington and the north down St. John-street, narrow and dingy; from the east by Barbican, equally narrow and dingy; from the west and south by Cowcross, Skinner-street, Snow-hill, and Giltspur-street, more narrow and more dingy, came the panting, steaming, lowing, bellowing, bleating throngs, as the live-stock, generally to the number of four thousand bullocks and thirty thousand sheep, were driven, hustled, and crowded into the narrow pens, slimy, and evil-smelling. These, by their inconvenient structure, afforded no room for rest to the poor brutes. They could not lie down, or recover from the fatigue to which they had been subjected. There was but a scant supply of water or straw; of food they had none. If rain was or had been falling, it helped the general filthiness, and made the narrow pathways between the pens intersecting the open space at all sorts of angles more slippery and abominable to traverse; whilst if any elements of the London fog were hanging about, as they generally were, they mingled with the heavy masses of steam sent up from the reeking animals, and created a louring noxious atmosphere; the only fitting canopy, perhaps, for such a mingling of man and beast. The smell of the fresh-dried grass partially counteracted the otherwise perpetual evil odour of the place, the supply of which was admirably kept up by the refuse of the previous day's market, and by the proximity of innumerable slaughter-houses, the establishments of the skinner, the fat-boiler, the dealer in bone and offal, and the rest of the callings indigenous to the commerce in cattle. "Impassable" was morally written up at every approach to this plague-spot, lying within a stone's throw of the great channels of London traffic east and west, and yet for years every effort for its abolition was successfully frustrated by that fiend of selfishness called "vested interests."—*From "As You Were," in Tinsleys' Magazine.*

HANGING ON FOR BARE LIFE.

(From "A Bad Five Minutes in the Alps," in Fraser's Magazine.)

Whilst steadily occupied in fighting my way downwards through a steep ravine, cloven, far below, by a vicious little torrent from a lofty glacier—how it happened I know not, for all forms of earth and grassy slope were obliterated at a few yards by the descending showers—I suddenly found that I had left the right track and was descending too sharply. At the same time I saw, or thought I saw, that by crossing the face of a cliff for a few yards I should regain the ordinary route. A huge buttress of black rock descended with exceeding steepness from the ridge above me to the bed of the stream below. For the most part it was too precipitous to allow me to venture upon it; but half way down some horizontal fissures had provided ledges which imitated a rude and broken pathway. Beneath and above were giddy cliffs; but I resolved, without much hesitation, to attempt the passage. The first step or two was easy; then came a long stride in which I had to throw out one hand by way of grappling-iron to a jutting rock above. The rock was reeking with the moisture, and as I threw my weight upon it my hand slipped, and before I had time to look round I was slithering downwards without a single point of support. Below me, as I well knew, at a depth of some two hundred feet, was the torrent. One plunge through the air upon its rugged stones, and I should be a heap of mangled flesh and bones. Instinctively I flung abroad arms and legs in search of strong supports; and in another moment I was brought up with a jerk. My hands now rested on the narrow ledge where my feet had been a moment before, and one foot was propped by some insecure support whose nature I could not precisely determine. During the fall—it can hardly have lasted for a second—I had space for only one thought; it was that which had more than once occurred to me in somewhat similar situations, and might be summed up in the single ejaculation—"at last!" Expanded to greater length, it was the one startled reflection that the experience which I had so often gone through in imagination was now at length to be known to me in the bitter reality. It was the single flash of emotion which—as one may guess—passes through the brain of the criminal when the drop falls, or the signal is given to the firing party. I had often made my way along dangerous ridges bounded by cliffs of gigantic height; I had clung to steep walls of ice and passed shiveringly across profound crevasses; a partial slip in such places had given me some faint foretaste of the sensation produced by an accident, and the single thought—if it may be called a thought—that occurred to me was this electric shock of colourless expectation. I call it colourless, for the space was too brief to allow even of conscious alarm or horror. Another half-second, and all thought would have been summarily stopped, as it was when I felt that I was no longer falling; the next wave of emotion was compounded of vehement excitement and a sort of instinctive sense that everything might depend on my retaining presence of mind. Desperately choking back the surging emotions that seemed to shake my limbs, I sought for some means of escape. By slowly moving my left hand I managed to grasp a stem of rhododendron which grew upon the ledge of rock, and felt tolerably firm; next, I tried to feel for some support with the toe of my left boot; the rock, however, against which it rested, was not only hard, but exquisitely polished by the ancient glacier which had forced its way down the gorge. A geologist would have been delighted with this admirable specimen of the planing powers of nature; I felt, I must confess, rather more inclined to curse geology and glaciers. Not a projecting ledge-corner, or cranny could I discover; I might as well have been hanging against a pane of glass. With my right foot, however, I succeeded in obtaining a more satisfactory lodgment; had it not been for that I could only have supported myself so long as my arms would hold out, and I have read somewhere that the strongest man cannot hold on by his arms alone for more than five minutes. I am unluckily very weak in the arms, and was therefore quite unable to perform the gymnastic feat of raising myself till I could place a knee upon the ledge where my hands were straining. Here, then, I was, in an apparently hopeless predicament. I might cling to the rocks like a bat in a cave till exhaustion compelled me to let go; on a very liberal allowance, that might last for some twenty minutes, or, say, half an hour. There was, of course, a remote chance that some traveller or tourist might pass through the glen; but the ordinary path lay some hundred yards above my head, on the other side of a rock pinnacle, and a hundred yards was, for all practical purposes, the same thing as a hundred miles. The ceaseless roar of the swollen torrent would drown my voice as effectually as a battery of artillery; but, for a moment or two, I considered the propriety of shouting for help. The problem was, whether I should diminish my strength more by the effort of shouting than the additional chance of attracting attention was worth. If the effort shortened my lasting powers by five minutes, it would so far diminish the time during which succour could be brought to any purpose. I had not the necessary data for calculation, and was not exactly in a frame of mind adapted for cool comparison of figures; but a spasm of despair kept me silent. Help in any form seemed too unlikely to be worth taking into account; the one thing left was to live as long as I could, though to say the truth, five minutes' life on such a rack was a very questionable advantage. The vague instinct of self-preservation, however, survived its reason; all that I could really hope was that, by husbanding my strength as carefully as possible, I might protract existence till about the time when the dinner-bell would be ringing for my friends—a quarter of an hour away. Well, I would protract it—indeed, at times a thought almost emerged to consciousness that I could make it as agreeable as might be under the circumstances; but that, I need not say, was a thought which, however sensible, had too much of mockery in it to be explicitly adopted. In dumb obstinacy I clung firmly as might be to the rocks, and did my best to postpone the inevitable crash. Yet I felt that it was rapidly approaching, and felt it at times almost with a sense of relief. . . . . It was becoming tempting to throw up the cards and have done with it. Even the short sharp pang of the crash on the rocks below seemed preferable to draining the last dregs of misery. And yet, stupidly or sensibly, my mind fixed itself on at least holding out against time, and discharging what seemed to be a kind of duty. All other motives were rapidly fading from me, and one theory of the universe seemed to be about as uninteresting as another. The play should be played out, and as well as it could be done. Yet, before the end, I gave one more frantic glance at the position, and suddenly, to my utter astonishment, a new possibility revealed itself. Could I grasp a certain projection which I now observed for the first time, I might still have a chance of escape. But to gain it it was necessary to relax my hold with the right hand, and make a slight spring upwards. If the plan had occurred to me at the first moment, it might not have been difficult. But my strength had ebbed so far that success was exceedingly doubtful. Still it was the one chance, and at worst would hasten the crisis. I gathered myself up, crouching as low as I dared, and then springing from the right foot, and aiding the spring with my left hand, I threw out my right at the little jutting point. The tips of my fingers just reached their aim, but only touched without anchoring themselves. As I fell back, my foot missed its former support, and my whole weight came heavily on the feeble left hand. The clutch was instantaneously torn apart, and I was falling through the air. The old flash of surprise crossed my mind, tempered by something like a sense of relief. All was over! The mountains sprang upwards with a bound. But before the fall had well begun, before the air had begun to whistle past me, my movement was arrested. With a shock of surprise I found myself lying on a broad bed of deep moss as comfortably as in my bed at home. As my bewildered senses righted themselves I understood it all. The facts were simple and rather provoking. Before attempting the passage across the rock-face, I had just noticed, though, in my hurry, I had not imprinted the fact on my mind, that beneath my narrow ledge there was a broader one, some ten feet lower down. The sudden alarm produced by the slip, whilst reviving so much else, had expunged this one practically useful memory completely and instantaneously. But now, as it came back to me, I easily convinced myself not only that I had never been in danger, and thus that all my agony had been thrown away, but that I had never even done anything rash. It was rather humiliating, but decidedly consoling, and in some sense comforting to my self-esteem. As I slowly pickly myself up, I looked at my watch. It followed, from a comparison of times, that I had not been stretched on the rack for more than five minutes. Besides the obvious reflection that in such moments one lives fast, it also followed that I might still be in time for dinner. I got on my legs, trembling at first, but soon found that they could carry me as fast as usual down the well-known path. I was in time to join my friends at the *table d'hôte*, joined in the usual facetiousness about the soup, and spent the evening—for the clouds were now rolling away—in discussing the best mode of assaulting our old friend the *Teufelshorn.*

Insurances.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	1	of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ...	3	„ 4	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ...	6	„ 4	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.			

On and after this date, a discount of 20 per cent. off the above rates will be allowed to Insurers.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.

tf 1167 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	1/4	of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	1/3	of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding ...	3	„ 4	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding ...	6	„ 4	do. do.
Above 6 months the full annual rate.			

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 765,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS is called to the future distribution of the Profits of this Company, two-thirds (2/3rds) of which, after payment of interest, will now be divided amongst all Contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Nett Premia contributed.

WM. PUSTAU & Co., *Agents.*

tf 663 Hongkong, 9th April, 1872.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

IN conformity with the Special Resolutions adopted and confirmed at the Extraordinary Meetings of Shareholders held on the 23rd March and 13th April, altering Clauses Nos. 103, 104, 105, 107, and 161 of the Articles of Association, (such changes to take effect from 1st January, 1872), the Net Profits of the Company will, from that date, be distributed as follows, viz.:—

Two-thirds (2/3rds) to all contributors, whether shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of premia contributed by each.

One-third (1/3rd) to be carried to the Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

tf 716 Hongkong, 17th April, 1872.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.

CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.

tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867

K. K. PRIV. OESTERREICH. VERSICHERUNGS-GESELLSCHAFT "DONAU," VIENNA, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed General Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Marine Risks at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.

6m 2113 Hongkong, 1st December, 1872.

Insurances.

NOTICE

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	1/4	of the annual rates	
Not exceeding 1 month	1/3	do.	do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	1/2	do.	do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months....	3/4	do.	do.
Above six months the full annual rate.			

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.

tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.

No charge for Policy fees.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary

Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 385

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	1/2 per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	3/4 per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1 per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

Insurances.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date, a Discount of 20 per cent. on the current rates of Premia will be allowed to all contributors.

ROBERT S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

tf 1162 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date until further notice, a *Return* of Twenty per cent. (20%) will be made, on the Premium charged on all Insurances effected with this Office; such Return being payable on the issue of the Policy.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.

tf 1159 Hongkong, 24th June, 1872.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.

tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 11th February, 1873.

COTTON GOODS.

COTTON YARN, No. 16 a 24 ... per piecul	$110.00 a $122.50	
„ „ 28 a 32 ... „	122.00 a 132.00	
„ „ 38 a 42 ... „	127.00 a 138.00	
GREY SHIRTINGS, 7 a 7½ lbs ... per piece	$2.20 a 2.25	
„ 8 a 8½ lbs ... „	2.30 a 2.45	
„ 9 a 10 lbs ... „	2.33 a 3.50	
WHITE SHIRTINGS, 56 a 60 reed ... „	2.20 a 2.45	
„ 64 a 66 „ ... „	2.20 a 2.75	
„ 68 a 72 „ ... „	2.85 a 3.50	
WHITE SPOTTED DO. ... per piece	2.75 a 2.80	
WHITE BROCADES ... „	2.80 a 2.85	
AMERICAN DRILLS, 30 yards ... „	2.70 a 3.80	
„ 40 „ ... „	3.10 a 4.20	
GREY T-CLOTHS, 24 yds & 33 in. 7 lbs ... „	1.75 a 1.90	
„ 24 „ & 36 „ 8 lbs ... „	2.28 a 3.30	
DYED SPOTTED SHIRTINGS ... „	3.00 a 4.00	
DYED BROCADE Do. ... „	3.70 a 3.85	
DYED DAMASK Do. ... per piece	5.75 a 6.00	
CHINTZ ... „	1.85 a 1.90	
HANDKERCHIEFS, Blue ... per doz.	0.75 a 0.80	
„ Brown ... „	0.65 a 0.72	
„ Red ... „	0.78 a 0.85	
VELVETS, Black, 22 ins. ... per yard	0.35 a 0.36	
„ „ Gentian, 22 „ ... „	0.22 a 0.23	
VELVETEENS, Black ... „	0.25 a 0.26	

WOOLLEN GOODS.

SPANISH STRIPES ... per yard	0.87 a 0.88	
LONG ELLS, *MM* Scarlet ... per piece	8.10 a 8.20	
„ „ Assorted ... „	7.40 a 7.50	
„ *HH* Scarlet ... „	8.10 a 8.16	
„ „ Assorted ... „	7.20 a 7.30	
CAMLETS, SSS ... „	17.00 a 17.50	
„ SS ... „	19.75 a 20.00	
„ S ... „	21.00 a 21.60	
„ *BBB* ... „	24.00 a 24.50	
LASTINGS ... „	14.00 a 14.50	

METALS.

IRON, Nail Rod Nos. 1 a 6 ... per piecul	3.50 a 3.75	
„ Hoop ... „	5.10 a 5.25	
„ Bar ... „	4.25 a 4.50	
„ Small Round Rod ... „	3.80 a 3.90	
„ Wire ... „	7.50 a 8.75	
LEAD ... „	6.40 a 6.60	
STEEL, English ... lb.	4.10 a 4.25	
„ Swedish ... „	4.55 a 4.70	
TIN, Malacca ... picul	38.00 a 39.00	
TIN-PLATES ... per box	9.00 a 9.25	
SHEATHING METAL ... per piecul	23.50 a 27.00	
QUICKSILVER ... „	114.00 a 116.00	
SPELTER ... „	7.25 a 7.50	

PRODUCE

COTTON, Shanghai ... per piecul	16.80 a 16.00	
„ Ningpo ... „	16.80 a 17.00	
„ Tientsin ... „	16.00 a 19.50	
„ Shantung ... „	16.00 a 18.50	
„ Bengal ... „	10.00 a 10.50	
ALUM ... per piecul	1.40 a 1.35	
SAPPANWOOD, Japan white ... „	4.20 a 4.50	
„ Black ... „	3.50 a 4.25	
RICE, Bengal, Cargo No. 1 ... „	2.45 a 2.50	
„ „ 2 ... „	2.20 a 2.25	
„ Siam, white ... „	1.00 a 1.05	
„ „ mill cleaned ... „	1.60 a 1.65	
„ Manila ... „	2.35 a 2.40	
„ Java ... „	2.00 a 2.10	
„ Singapore ... „	1.90 a 1.95	
„ Saigon ... „	1.45 a 1.50	
„ Arracan ... „	2.10 a 2.19	
„ Rangoon ... „	2.35 a 2.40	
SALTPETRE ... „	6.50 a 7.50	
COALS, AFLOAT ... per ton.		
„ English steam ... „	12.50 a 13.00	
„ American Anthracite ... „	11.00 a 11.50	
„ Sydney ... „	10.00 a 11.25	
WINDOW GLASS ... per box.	4.25 a 4.50	
SPELTS PRODUCE, &c.,		
RATTANS, Straits ... per pcl.	5.00 a 5.50	
„ Banjar ... „	4.50 a 4.75	
PEPPER—White ... „	22.00 a 22.00	
„ Black ... „	13.20 a 13.30	
BEECHE NUTS ... „	3.25 a 3.60	
SANDAL WOOD, Malabar ... „	3.80 a 4.50	
„ South Seas ... „	16.00 a 17.50	
SAPAN WOOD, Manila ... „	1.80 a 2.00	
„ Siam ... „	2.80 a 3.50	
FLOUR, California, per sack of 50 lbs. ...	1.25 a 1.40	
„ American, per barrel of 200 lbs. ...	6.10 a 6.20	
WHEAT, Tientsin ... per pcl.	1.90 a 1.95	
„ California ... „	2.20 a 2.25	
SUGAR, Canton white, 1 a 3 ... „	8.75 a 9.25	
„ „ Dk. Brown ... „	3.40 a 3.50	
„ West Coast, Dk. Brown ... „	3.20 a 3.30	
„ Manila, Dry White ... „	3.50 a 3.60	
„ „ Dk. Brown ... „	3.75 a 3.90	
CAMPHOR, packed ... „	16.75 a 17.00	
PEAS, White ... „	2.20 a 2.30	
„ Green ... „	2.10 a 2.25	
„ Black ... „	1.80 a 1.85	
„ Yellow ... „	2.05 a 2.10	
MUSHROOMS, Japan ... „	25.00 a 32.50	
SEAWEED, Green ... „	3.75 a 4.20	
„ Cut ... „	4.25 a 4.75	
MUSSELS, Dry Siam large ... „	10.00 a 13.50	
„ „ small ... „	6.50 a 8.20	
VERMICELLI, Tientsin ... „	7.25 a 7.70	
BEES WAX, Japan ... „	16.00 a 16.50	
„ Hankow ... „	62.00 a 63.00	

SHIPPING IN THE CANTON WATERS.

Vessels.	Captains.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
HONGKONG.					
STEAMERS.					
Alaska	J. M. Lachlan	Amr. str	4011	P. M. S. S. Co	Yokohama, &c.
Australia	Murray	Brit. str	3648	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Charles Albert	Gouyan	Fren. str	1278	Grun & Co	
Delta	Edmond	Brit. str	1019	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Fame	Richardson	Brit. str	116	H. K. & W. Dk. Co	*Tug Plying*
Galley of Lorne	Robinson	Brit. str	1389	Gilman & Co	
Hindostan	Miller	Brit. str	970	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Benning	Brit. str	1061	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Kiushu	Deville	Amr. str	795	Olyphant & Co	
Madras	Bernard	Brit. str	1100	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Mahmee	Bazin	Rus. str	600	Landstein & Co	
Peiho	Rigodit	Fren. str	2000	Messageries Maritimes	
Poyang ‡	Cary	Brit. str	831	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Rosity y Nene	Alchantra	Span. str	689	Order	
Shaftesburg	Platten	Amr. str	520	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy		Brit. str	101	Acheong	
Statesman	Valiant	Brit. str	1210	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Sylvia	Johansen	Ger. str	1354	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Thales	Young	Brit. str	775	D. Lapraik & Co	
Volga	Flambean	Fren. str	951	Messageries Maritimes	
White Cloud §	Mott	Brit. str	380	A. Heard & Co., Agents	
Yesso	Burnie	Brit. str	600	D. Lapraik & Co	
Yot-tung		Brit. str	332	Acheong	*Laid up*
‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton.* § *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*					
SAILING VESSELS.					
Albambra	Nelson	Brit. sh	1242	Russell & Co	San Francisco
Aldebaran	Maack	Ger. bk	305	Siemssen & Co	
Altagracia	Omaindi	Fren. bk	420	Remedios & Co	
America	J. de Gregory	Peru. sh	1650	Captain	
Andreas	E. Peters	Ger. bk	393	Bourjau & Co	
Bustoriana y Union	A. de Uribarri	Span. sch	152	Remedios & Co	
Camilla Cavour	Astorquia	Peru. sh	843	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Canadienne	Equin	Fren. sh	856	Russell & Co	Portland
Channel Queen	Lenfesty	Brit. sh	662	Order	
Daylight	Bush	Brit. sh	629	Russell & Co	
Deutchland	Seaman	Ger. sh	759	Siemssen & Co	
Emigrante	Pedro Boett	Peru. sh	324	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Emma	Grau	Ger. bk	314	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Enoch Train	Thompson	Amr. sh	1674	Aug. Heard & Co	Manila
Esbern Snare	Saxtorph	Dan. bk	381	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Europe	Greenfield	Brit. bk	336	Russell & Co	Melbourne
Freya	Jensen	Ger. bk	489	Siemssen & Co	
Georges	Bachelery	Fren. bk	176	F. Degenner	
Green Jacket	Krogh	Brit. sh	1053	Order	San Francisco
Handy	W. Hansen	Siam. sh	632	Chinese	
Hanza	F. Oest	Ger. bk	500	Siemssen & Co	
Hawaii	J. Miller	Haw. bg	202	Chinese	
Imogen	Mathews	Brit. bk	383	Thos. Howard & Co	
Ino	Bannau	Ger. bk	342	Siemssen & Co	
Iphigenia	Quedens	Ger. bk	450	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Joachim Christian	Keimer	Ger. bk	490	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Kenilworth	J. Page	Brit. sh	846	Messageries Maritimes	
Kien-yuen-tye	Lange	Siam. bk	390	Chinese	
Lucky	Hellstrom	Siam. bk	421	Chinese	
Lola	Bareno	Peru. sh	904	Order	
Luisa Canevaro	Ventorino	Peru. sh	1300	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Ly-ee-moon	Rasmussen	Brit. bk	425	S. B. Burrows & Sons	
Macao	Lencivira	Peru. sh	700	Order	
Maggie	Bisset	Brit. bg	194	Chinese	Tientsin
Mango Capac	Luis Olaguibel	Peru. sh	909	Order	
Morning Star	Lauritsen	Siam. bk	570	Chinese	
M. y Vicente	Sta. Coloma	Span. bk	384	Remedios & Co	Manila
Nicoline	H. Ahlmann	Ger. bk	314	Arnhold, Karberg & Co	
Ocean	Guest	Brit. bk	552	Thos. Howard & Co	
Providencia	Vidanzauzaga	Peru. sh	600	Olano	
Rapid	Hunter	Siam. bk	403	Chinese	
Regina Maris	Onweband	Ned. bk	646	D. Lapraik & Co	
Rosalie	Jeune	Peru. sh	616	Garcia N. Garcia	
San Juan	Don Orfeviaga	Peru. sh	1500	Olano	
Salvadora	Ibermaeche	Span. sh	1000	Brandao & Co	Manila
Schiller	Dinoklago	Ger. bk	370	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Sophia	Spreckelsen	Siam. bk	364	Chinese	
Star Queen	D. Davis	Brit. bk	679	Captain	
St. Mary	Young	Siam. bk	411	Borneo Co. Limited	
Swiftsure	Cary	Brit. sh	1212	Russell & Co	
Taffarette	Bourge	Fren. bk	500	Russell & Co	
Triton	C. Jensen	Ger. bk	600	Jardine, Matheson & Co	
Tyburnia	Stephens	Brit. sh	954	Gilman & Co	
Villa de Rivadavia	Castillo	Span. bg	261	Brandao & Co	
Willy Rickmers	Stolt	Ger. bk	822	Messageries Maritimes	
RECEIVING VESSELS & HULKS.					
Chase	Webster	Pow. Mag	283	Harbor Master	
Fort William	Purchase	Hulk	1000	P. & O. Co	
John Adams	Stroud	Hulk	318	Water Police	

H. M. S. SHIPS IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.

Name.	Rig.	Guns.	H.P.	Captain.	Where At.
Avon	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. Patterson	Hankow
Adventure	sc. st. transport	2	100	In Reserve	Hongkong
Cadmus	Steam Corvette	14	400	Capt. Wm. H. Whyte	Shanghai
Cockchafer	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Acting Comdr. Digby	Shanghai
Dove	gun-boat	3	60	To be Sold	Shanghai
Dwarf	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	20	Comdr. B. W. Bax	Foochow
Elk	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	Comr. J. B. Barnett	Amoy
Flamer	Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Hornet	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	—	Singapore
Iron Duke	doub. sc. iron sh.	14	800	Capt. W. Arthur	Hongkong
Juno	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. John K. E. Baird	Hongkong
Leven	gun-vessel	3	80	Lieut. Whish	Chinkiang
Meance	Military Hospital	—	—	—	Hongkong
Melville	Naval Hospital	—	—	Dr. Loney	Hongkong
Midge	doub. sc. gun vl.	4	120	—	Hongkong
Mosquito	gun-boat	4	60	Lieut. Comdr. Bond	on passage out
Opossum	gun-boat	3	60	Lieut. Comr. Fairlie	Hongkong
Princess Charlotte	Receiving ship	16	—	Commodore Shortt	Hongkong
Rinaldo	screw sloop	7	200	Comr. Parsons	Yokohama
Ringdove	doub. sc. gun vl.	3	160	Acting Comr. Dicken	Hongkong
Salamis	pad. des. vessel	2	250	Comdr. S. S. Smith	Hongkong
Tenzer	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Com. Hon. Fitzmaurice	Yokohama
Thalia	Steam Corvette	6	400	Capt. H. B. Woollcombe	Hongkong
Thistle	doub. sc. gun vs.	4	120	Comr. H. K. Leet	Tientsin
Zebra	screw sloop	7